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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVII Number 1
SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN • 1946

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVII—Number 1

SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN, 1946

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVII July 1946 Number 1

SUMMARY

Urban Crime Trends

The widespread increase in crime noted last year continued into 1946 with a 13.0 percent rise recorded during the first 6-month period according to the reports of 1,997 cities representing over 88 percent of the Nation's urban population. Although each category of crime rose, murder and robbery stood out with jumps of 28.5 percent and 31.8 percent respectively. Negligent manslaughters were up 19.2 percent and other increases were: Burglary, 17.0 percent; auto theft, 15.5 percent; aggravated assault, 10.0 percent; larceny, 9.8 percent; and rape, 1.6 percent.

Crime Rates, 1946

Generally the highest crime rates are in the large cities particularly for the more serious offenses, although the smaller cities showed the sharpest increases this year in more categories than the larger communities. The highest rates for crimes against the person are in the South Atlantic and East South Central States while the Pacific States show the largest figures for offenses against property.

Value of Property Stolen

The general increase in the number of crimes committed during January–June of 1946 was accompanied by an increase of 4.7 percent in the value of the loot taken in the average offense against property. Thus, the total value of property stolen in robberies rose 22.1 percent; in burglaries, 27.0 percent; in larcenies, 20.4 percent; and in auto thefts, 12.6 percent.

Ninety-six percent of the stolen automobiles and 18 percent of other stolen property were recovered.

Rural Crime Trends

A 19.6 percent increase in crime was registered in the rural areas during the first half of 1946 compared with a similar period of the preceding year. The 20.9 percent rise in murders was not so great as the upswing in the urban areas but in all other classes the rural upward trend was sharper. Most pronounced were the increases in robbery (48.4 percent) and auto theft (34.3 percent), while other rural crimes rose as follows: Aggravated assault, 23.8 percent; negligent

manslaughter, 22.9 percent; burglary, 17.9 percent; larceny, 13.0 percent; and rape, 8.3 percent.

Persons Arrested, January–June 1946

Of the 309,302 fingerprint arrest records received for filing during the first half of this year, 41 percent were arrests for major violations and over 10 percent of the total arrests represented females. Despite a general leveling off of the upward trend in youths arrested, those under 25 years of age represented 55.6 percent of those charged with robbery; 62.2 percent of the burglary arrests; and 76.8 percent of the arrests for auto theft.

Of the total arrests 53.4 percent were repeaters and 56.1 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1945

During 1945 the police arrested the slayer in 85.1 percent of their criminal homicide cases and the assailant in 75.9 percent of the crimes of rape and other felonious assault. Of the crimes against property, 25.9 percent were cleared by arrest. For individual offense classes the percentage cleared was as follows: Murder, 86.9; negligent manslaughter, 82.7; rape, 74.1; aggravated assault, 76.2; robbery, 36.2; burglary, 31.3; larceny, 22.8; and auto theft, 26.4.

Persons Found Guilty, 1945

Over 80 percent of the persons charged by the police were found guilty in court. The figures ranged from 40.0 percent for negligent manslaughter to 89.0 percent for driving while intoxicated.

Police Department Employees, April 30, 1946

There were 1.67 police department employees for each 1,000 inhabitants as of April 30, 1946, according to the reports of 3,178 cities representing 98 percent of the Nation's urban population. The number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants ranged from 0.90 in cities under 10,000 in population in the West North Central States to 2.84 in New England cities with over 250,000 inhabitants.

Police Employees Killed, 1945

Fifty-nine police employees were killed in the performance of their law enforcement duties during 1945 in the foregoing 3,178 urban communities. While the rate was 4.06 police employees killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants for the country as a whole, the number killed per unit of population was generally higher in the small communities than in the large metropolitan cities.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occur-

ring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

Table 1 shows the number of offenses and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants recorded during the first 6 months of 1946 by 2,297 cities representing a combined population of 67,751,293 (91 percent of the urban population of the Nation). The data are presented for the cities grouped according to size.

The primary purpose of such a table is to make it possible for police administrators and other interested individuals to compare similar data compiled locally with the National average for cities of approximately the same size; however, in view of the heavy crime increases reported during the first 6 months of 1946 (table 2) it is interesting to compare the rates for the various population groups as presented in table 1 with a similar tabulation for the first 6 months of 1945 presented in Volume XVI, Number 1 of this publication. Although the tabulations are not based on identical cities the communities for the most part are the same and the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants are considered generally comparable.

Such a comparison reflects substantial increases in crime in each of the six population groups with most of the heaviest increases indicated for cities with population under 10,000. In fact, an examination of the rates for each offense class within each population group reflects only four decreases as follows: A slight decrease was recorded in the murder classification for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000; offenses of rape showed decreases in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000 and in the group with population from 25,000 to 50,000; and assaults declined in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000.

In all other instances increases were reflected indicating that the upswing in crime during the first half of 1946 was not confined to any one population group but appeared to a marked degree in cities of all sizes.

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for the first half of this year for individual States may be found in table 4 and for population groups within the nine geographic divisions in table 5.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January–June 1946; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,297 cities; total population, 67,751,293:								
Number of offenses known	2,118	1,532	3,955	20,356	21,641	[1] 115,321	[1] 267,859	82,555
Rate per 100,000	3.13	2.26	5.84	30.0	31.9	197.6	458.9	121.9
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,084	809	2,249	12,677	10,611	[1] 46,657	[1] 97,229	39,923
Rate per 100,000	3.63	2.71	7.52	42.4	35.5	227.5	474.1	133.5
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	309	203	458	2,800	2,611	19,669	42,135	12,666
Rate per 100,000	3.97	2.61	5.88	35.9	33.5	252.4	540.7	162.5
GROUP III								
106 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,283,055:								
Number of offenses known	196	142	329	1,719	2,974	15,168	36,496	9,030
Rate per 100,000	2.69	1.95	4.52	23.6	40.8	208.3	501.1	124.0
GROUP IV								
212 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,374,318:								
Number of offenses known	162	152	234	1,176	2,288	12,961	35,964	7,725
Rate per 100,000	2.20	2.06	3.17	15.9	31.0	175.8	487.7	104.8
GROUP V								
552 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,365,127:								
Number of offenses known	195	127	330	1,129	1,640	12,196	35,170	7,733
Rate per 100,000	2.33	1.52	3.94	13.5	19.6	145.8	420.4	92.4
GROUP VI								
1,336 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,041,977:								
Number of offenses known	172	99	355	855	1,517	8,670	20,865	5,478
Rate per 100,000	2.44	1.41	5.04	12.1	21.5	123.1	296.3	77.8

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,295 cities, total population, 58,364,964.

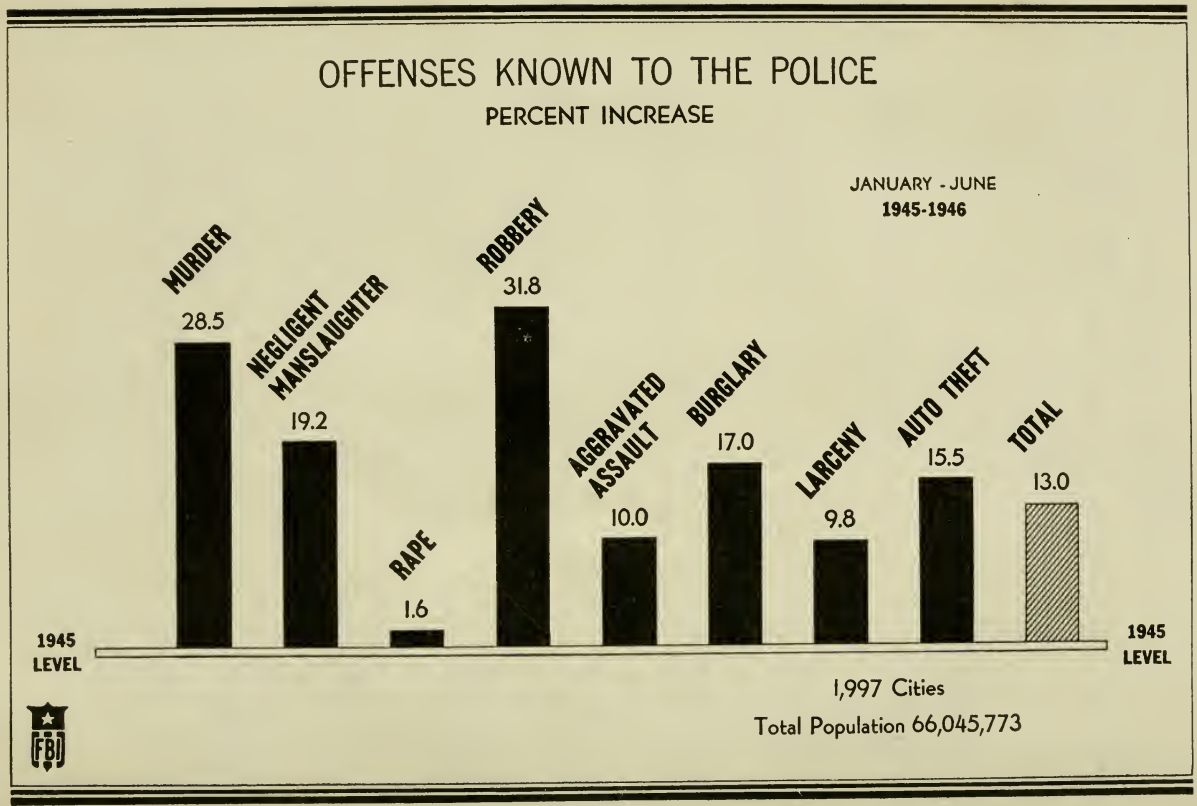
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
PERCENT INCREASE
JANUARY - JUNE
1945-1946
MURDER
28.5
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
19.2
RAPE
1.6
ROBBERY
31.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
10.0
BURGLARY
17.0
LARCENY
9.8
AUTO THEFT
15.5
TOTAL
13.0
1945 LEVEL
1945 LEVEL
1,997 Cities
Total Population 66,045,773
FBI

FIGURE 1.

Trends in Offenses Known to the Police, January–June 1945–46

Crime rose 13.0 percent during the first half of 1946 compared with January–June of the previous year according to the crime reports received during both periods from the police in 1,997 cities covering over 88 percent of the Nation's urban population.

Every offense class was up and the increase was pronounced in each category, except for rape which rose but 1.6 percent.

Outstanding in the upward trends are the crimes of murder and robbery which jumped 28.5 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively. Negligent manslaughters were up 19.2 percent and the other increases were: Burglary, 17.0 percent; auto theft, 15.5 percent; aggravated assault, 10.0 percent; and larceny, 9.8 percent.

These trends are particularly alarming when it is remembered that a definite rise in crime was recorded in the two preceding issues of the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin (Volume XVI, Numbers 1 and 2). The first half of 1945 showed increases which seemed to gather momentum through the fall and winter months until by the end of 1945 a greater and more widespread increase was reflected in the figures than was on record for any year since the inception of the Uniform Crime Reporting program in 1930.

The urban crime trend data are presented in table 2 and information as to rural trends may be found in table 10.

TABLE 2.—*Trends in offenses known to the police, January–June 1945–46*

[1,997 cities, total population, 66,045,773; based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses January–June		Change	
	1945	1946	Number	Percent
Total	**460, 303**	**520, 307**	**+60, 004**	**+13. 0**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1, 608	2, 066	+458	+28. 5
Manslaughter by negligence	1, 251	1, 491	+240	+19. 2
Rape	3, 786	3, 845	+59	+1. 6
Robbery	15, 236	20, 085	+4, 849	+31. 8
Aggravated assault	19, 248	21, 176	+1, 928	+10. 0
Burglary	100, 960	118, 120	+17, 160	+17. 0
Larceny	247, 745	272, 126	+24, 381	+9. 8
Auto theft	70, 469	81, 398	+10, 929	+15. 5

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Crime rates for individual States for the first half of 1946 are shown in table 4, and for cities divided according to population group within each of the nine geographic divisions, in table 5. It will be observed there is considerable variation in the amount of crime per unit of population among the several States and geographic divisions of the country. This is only to be expected since the volume of crime depends upon such a large variety of factors, some of which are outlined in the text preceding table 6.

In examining the rates in the following tables it should be remembered that for the purpose of uniformity the 1940 decennial census figures were used in compiling the data and since that time marked changes have occurred in the population of many of the cities used. For example, it is noted the largest number of offenses against property per unit of population are reported in the Pacific area where substantial increases in the urban population are known to have occurred during recent years. Generally the highest rates for crimes against the person are reported in the South Atlantic and East South Central States.

A comparison of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for the geographic divisions in the following tabulations with similar data for the first half of 1945 reflects substantial increases in crime in each of the nine geographic divisions. Marked increases were noted in the murder and assault rates in the West North Central States. Although the robbery figures increased substantially in all geographic divisions, the rise was comparatively less pronounced in the East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States, but even in those areas the rates rose approximately 20 percent.

The burglary rates increased most in the West South Central, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central States, and the largest increase in the larceny rates was noted in the Mountain and West North Central States. The auto theft increases were general throughout the country although the rise in the West South Central and Pacific States was not so pronounced.

Offenses of each category within each of the nine geographic divisions showed increases except that murders declined moderately in the New England States as did aggravated assaults in New England and in the South Atlantic area.

In table 3 may be found the number of cities used in preparing the figures for each of the various subdivisions appearing in tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January–June 1946*

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total: Population, 67,751,293	2,297	36	55	106	212	552	1,336
New England: Population, 6,104,557	191	2	10	13	36	69	61
Connecticut	30		3	2	9	9	7
Maine	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts	102	1	7	8	16	42	28
New Hampshire	15			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island	16	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont	7				1	1	5
Middle Atlantic: Population, 19,637,126	535	6	11	24	38	134	322
New Jersey	133	1	4	7	16	33	72
New York	168	3	4	6	10	44	101
Pennsylvania	234	2	3	11	12	57	149
East North Central: Population, 16,581,781	555	8	10	23	59	117	338
Illinois	150	1	1	7	13	31	97
Indiana	72	1	3	4	10	15	39
Michigan	107	1	2	6	9	23	66
Ohio	150	4	4	4	14	32	92
Wisconsin	76	1		2	13	16	44
West North Central: Population, 5,386,651	260	4	5	8	12	59	172
Iowa	59		1	4	6	9	39
Kansas	49		2	1	1	15	30
Minnesota	67	2	1		1	11	52
Missouri	44	2		2	2	12	26
Nebraska	22		1	1		6	14
North Dakota	9				1	3	5
South Dakota	10				1	3	6
South Atlantic: Population, 5,919,172	215	3	7	17	20	49	119
Delaware	4		1				3
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	33		3	1	4	8	17
Georgia	31	1		4	1	7	18
Maryland	15	1			2	4	8
North Carolina	48		1	4	4	13	26
South Carolina	18			2	2	4	10
Virginia	37		2	3	5	6	21
West Virginia	28			3	2	7	16
East South Central: Population, 2,479,966	89	3	3	4	10	22	47
Alabama	26	1		2	3	4	16
Kentucky	21	1		1	5	4	10
Mississippi	19			1	1	10	7
Tennessee	23	1	3		1	4	14
West South Central: Population, 3,936,145	142	4	3	8	13	35	79
Arkansas	17			1	1	5	10
Louisiana	21	1		1	3	4	12
Oklahoma	31		2		2	10	17
Texas	73	3	1	6	7	16	40
Mountain: Population, 1,522,876	99	1	1	2	7	24	64
Arizona	8			1	1		6
Colorado	21	1		1	1	5	13
Idaho	18				1	6	11
Montana	14				2	4	8
Nevada	4					1	3
New Mexico	14				1	2	11
Utah	14		1		1	2	10
Wyoming	6					4	2
Pacific: Population, 6,183,019	211	5	5	7	17	43	134
California	152	3	3	7	13	32	94
Oregon	26	1			1	4	20
Washington	33	1	2		3	7	20

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January–June 1946, by geographic divisions and States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	**3.13**	**30.0**	**31.9**	[1] **197.6**	[1] **458.9**	**121.9**
New England	**0.70**	**10.0**	**5.7**	**141.7**	**271.8**	**85.2**
Connecticut	.88	10.3	8.9	182.8	347.2	74.3
Maine	----	10.2	8.1	139.5	292.1	75.7
Massachusetts	.73	10.0	4.4	128.9	239.1	92.4
New Hampshire	.81	.8	----	74.2	201.1	38.9
Rhode Island	.64	14.1	9.5	180.7	336.0	86.3
Vermont	----	1.3	1.3	61.2	351.7	79.5
Middle Atlantic	**1.64**	**13.0**	**17.1**	[2] **124.9**	[2] **217.0**	**84.4**
New Jersey	1.17	15.6	26.0	155.3	229.9	93.7
New York	1.64	8.8	15.8	[3] 107.8	[3] 253.3	86.0
Pennsylvania	1.87	19.7	15.3	[4] 118.6	[4] 174.9	76.9
East North Central	**2.37**	**35.1**	**24.9**	**179.4**	**403.5**	**93.5**
Illinois	2.81	42.4	22.5	151.7	252.7	58.4
Indiana	2.49	28.5	29.5	216.5	465.9	136.2
Michigan	1.99	41.8	43.2	216.8	564.2	113.9
Ohio	2.75	35.3	20.0	209.3	454.6	111.8
Wisconsin	.50	3.4	3.4	72.8	370.6	73.7
West North Central	**2.71**	**20.3**	**20.6**	**148.3**	**383.3**	**95.5**
Iowa	2.20	9.8	5.1	138.3	396.1	96.8
Kansas	2.34	17.4	9.9	244.9	506.3	111.2
Minnesota	.67	11.4	4.7	99.6	306.4	64.4
Missouri	5.34	37.3	50.1	159.5	366.8	103.8
Nebraska	1.75	14.7	13.2	154.2	449.0	143.0
North Dakota	----	9.7	.9	73.5	482.9	63.8
South Dakota	----	2.8	3.8	107.1	332.6	73.9
South Atlantic [5]	**7.87**	**40.8**	**94.4**	**230.9**	**532.9**	**158.9**
Delaware	3.20	46.5	3.2	265.2	590.4	161.0
Florida	7.19	56.9	85.9	392.9	825.7	185.5
Georgia	11.33	37.0	66.6	208.2	591.2	156.4
Maryland	4.61	32.4	64.1	131.7	256.7	156.4
North Carolina	11.00	25.3	253.6	220.3	516.1	127.7
South Carolina	8.85	24.9	75.7	239.9	686.6	176.7
Virginia	9.03	60.1	105.0	266.8	651.8	189.0
West Virginia	3.47	31.0	31.5	185.1	350.5	101.3
East South Central	**10.20**	**47.3**	**85.0**	**255.7**	**416.6**	**164.6**
Alabama	11.99	28.4	119.7	272.5	392.6	144.0
Kentucky	8.27	75.9	70.9	324.4	498.0	196.1
Mississippi	9.54	21.0	112.5	192.3	405.0	96.3
Tennessee	10.55	49.7	59.0	213.5	377.2	181.7
West South Central	**7.55**	**30.0**	**54.6**	**269.2**	**675.4**	**151.9**
Arkansas	8.35	48.2	79.7	238.4	432.4	131.3
Louisiana	8.05	24.6	55.6	113.4	250.3	114.6
Oklahoma	2.34	32.1	20.4	315.7	689.9	153.3
Texas	8.77	29.2	61.1	317.3	857.9	167.8
Mountain	**2.36**	**31.1**	**20.5**	**266.2**	**826.7**	**157.1**
Arizona	2.92	62.1	64.3	307.6	1,377.8	314.9
Colorado	2.54	34.5	13.6	317.7	642.7	122.3
Idaho	1.99	11.9	.7	247.3	803.4	146.5
Montana	2.26	19.2	14.7	151.8	642.7	102.7
Nevada	1.79	66.4	19.7	545.5	1,421.2	297.9
New Mexico	1.73	18.2	62.4	143.0	618.7	143.0
Utah	2.68	23.7	13.4	242.4	1,003.6	182.4
Wyoming	1.33	34.7	5.3	186.6	913.0	104.0
Pacific	**2.62**	**81.3**	**41.1**	**347.1**	**977.1**	**295.5**
California	2.72	87.0	48.4	337.9	993.7	291.4
Oregon	2.29	60.3	17.9	423.2	915.5	237.3
Washington	2.25	61.5	14.1	355.9	920.1	348.9

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,295 cities with a total population of 58,364,964.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 533 cities with a total population of 10,250,797.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 167 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 233 cities.
[5] Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January–June 1946, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	**3.13**	**30.0**	**31.9**	[1] **197.6**	[1] **458.9**	**121.9**
New England	.70	10.0	5.7	141.7	271.8	85.2
Group I	.78	20.1	10.6	124.5	263.1	179.7
Group II	.96	12.5	7.7	209.3	346.3	97.7
Group III	.42	9.2	4.2	160.3	320.3	77.8
Group IV	.46	8.2	3.9	121.9	261.9	57.5
Group V	.93	3.4	2.4	96.9	192.7	36.0
Group VI	.51	1.0	5.3	95.1	167.2	40.1
Middle Atlantic	1.64	13.0	17.1	[2] **124.9**	[2] **217.0**	84.4
Group I	2.31	16.0	19.4	[3] 159.8	[3] 178.0	93.1
Group II	.90	11.9	18.3	154.2	257.7	103.6
Group III	1.04	16.1	19.8	146.3	283.0	88.0
Group IV	.38	5.2	14.7	120.6	281.0	67.6
Group V	.65	6.6	9.8	95.4	202.0	63.9
Group VI	.59	5.6	9.0	78.9	133.8	45.3
East North Central	2.37	35.1	24.9	179.4	403.5	93.5
Group I	3.26	52.6	35.2	205.3	392.1	91.9
Group II	3.03	40.9	37.3	236.2	566.4	141.3
Group III	1.16	23.6	18.2	176.0	457.4	100.2
Group IV	1.18	13.2	10.0	148.2	443.3	95.8
Group V	1.14	13.1	8.2	133.5	389.7	81.0
Group VI	1.53	10.0	8.6	101.8	236.5	64.5
West North Central	2.71	20.3	20.6	148.3	383.3	95.5
Group I	4.51	34.1	42.5	134.2	349.8	97.6
Group II	2.91	16.9	13.3	186.2	453.4	125.5
Group III	2.19	16.4	7.3	263.0	622.7	147.7
Group IV	1.52	11.9	6.6	134.3	472.2	99.2
Group V	1.05	8.6	6.8	139.6	407.2	77.7
Group VI	.92	9.0	4.6	91.8	187.0	48.8
South Atlantic [4]	7.87	40.8	94.4	230.9	532.9	158.9
Group I	7.40	40.8	57.4	172.8	381.0	178.1
Group II	10.75	79.7	102.2	378.6	760.9	236.6
Group III	6.71	30.0	121.2	240.6	651.4	133.0
Group IV	6.86	33.3	142.4	272.5	676.1	150.4
Group V	7.15	25.4	82.1	186.7	481.2	116.5
Group VI	8.66	21.9	104.2	145.8	288.4	76.7
East South Central	10.20	47.3	85.0	255.7	416.6	164.6
Group I	9.32	74.5	75.4	299.9	457.6	195.1
Group II	14.74	55.3	38.1	287.6	441.6	232.8
Group III	6.41	31.7	182.3	284.1	333.9	126.4
Group IV	8.02	29.0	105.2	247.6	522.1	146.8
Group V	11.71	19.3	89.0	201.5	458.0	132.1
Group VI	10.95	17.8	54.4	98.6	127.4	55.6
West South Central	7.55	30.0	54.6	269.2	675.4	151.9
Group I	10.23	41.0	74.5	324.2	859.3	171.0
Group II	4.58	41.4	34.5	352.9	872.7	191.1
Group III	6.22	23.7	43.0	244.5	598.0	195.3
Group IV	6.51	21.2	67.9	255.3	599.5	123.2
Group V	6.62	18.0	28.2	178.8	434.6	91.4
Group VI	6.27	11.8	48.1	144.2	303.8	83.8
Mountain	2.36	31.1	20.5	266.2	826.7	157.1
Group I	4.03	51.2	10.2	419.3	665.0	129.3
Group II	3.33	24.7	9.3	285.5	962.4	201.4
Group III	4.25	45.9	54.4	313.8	960.2	279.8
Group IV	1.63	22.0	33.8	211.9	1,146.5	187.5
Group V	1.15	20.4	14.3	206.4	915.9	127.0
Group VI	1.48	27.2	20.1	196.3	549.6	130.4
Pacific	2.62	81.3	41.1	347.1	977.1	295.5
Group I	2.86	117.3	59.4	368.7	885.0	335.2
Group II	2.84	63.7	30.8	355.8	934.9	314.8
Group III	2.26	60.9	24.2	365.0	1,119.5	238.4
Group IV	2.72	37.4	20.7	330.4	1,063.7	211.3
Group V	1.98	38.7	18.5	311.4	1,313.1	277.5
Group VI	2.09	25.8	18.1	275.7	970.7	222.9

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,295 cities with a total population of 58,364,964.

[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 533 cities with a total population of 10,250,797.

[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

[4] Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–June 1946 is shown in table 6. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 5 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January–June 1946, cities over 100,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	5	128	41	758	278	888	390
Albany, N. Y	2	18	19	157	74	261	223
Atlanta, Ga	40	163	166	772	539	1,576	731
Baltimore, Md	44	288	588	1,118	517	1,525	1,445
Birmingham, Ala	34	84	66	862	382	851	429
Boston, Mass	7	143	74	621	516	1,087	1,513
Bridgeport, Conn	1	8	6	197	176	429	138
Buffalo, N. Y	5	35	78	452	132	586	582
Cambridge, Mass		15	5	150	21	196	160
Camden, N. J	2	42	68	260	85	160	114
Canton, Ohio		50	43	235	120	383	115
Charlotte, N. C	14	30	223	268	176	418	219
Chattanooga, Tenn	22	62	30	296	119	290	218
Chicago, Ill	124	1,946	889	5,508	3,285	4,405	1,550
Cincinnati, Ohio	23	226	145	1,190	563	1,612	479
Cleveland, Ohio	27	371	198	1,278	318	3,939	898
Columbus, Ohio	9	198	93	1,492	851	1,210	497
Dallas, Tex	40	145	404	1,649	328	3,405	503
Dayton, Ohio	15	98	91	571	144	1,187	488
Denver, Colo	13	165	33	1,352	531	1,613	417
Des Moines, Iowa	5	7	20	195	59	583	201
Detroit, Mich	48	1,119	1,183	4,465	1,239	8,043	2,021
Duluth, Minn	1	9	1	93	76	385	81
Elizabeth, N. J	2	13	16	140	51	154	88
Erie, Pa		8	28	184	43	254	162
Fall River, Mass		12	4	262	52	213	78
Flint, Mich	4	44	76	298	219	867	125
Fort Wayne, Ind	3	8	45	182	114	456	127
Fort Worth, Tex	15	45	88	430	160	1,478	303
Gary, Ind	4	74	111	324	123	490	170
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	14	16	240	79	1,275	260
Hartford, Conn	4	40	41	592	211	766	241
Honolulu, T. H	4	37	52	452	160	1,008	264
Houston, Tex	48	166	124	1,828	508	5,694	672
Indianapolis, Ind	16	187	151	1,200	386	1,643	821
Jacksonville, Fla	20	192	112	700	505	819	356
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	6	45	14	254	129	244	122
Kansas City, Mo	30	308	346	899	567	1,532	406
Knoxville, Tenn	19	35	51	303	226	281	345
Long Beach, Calif	7	122	78	781	(1)	1,416	554
Los Angeles, Calif	49	1,836	1,101	5,763	5,384	8,445	4,770
Louisville, Ky	29	396	307	1,351	714	1,059	826
Lowell, Mass	2	10	3	109	33	122	44
Memphis, Tenn	19	175	290	425	281	738	461
Miami, Fla	10	131	252	1,001	624	708	406
Milwaukee, Wis	1	25	42	381	385	1,672	595
Minneapolis, Minn	4	92	21	558	485	942	470
Nashville, Tenn	19	128	74	572	263	619	385
Newark, N. J	10	168	225	1,054	441	716	914
New Bedford, Mass	2	27	6	359	87	487	131
New Haven, Conn	2	18	15	436	98	575	133
New Orleans, La	44	167	282	474	349	533	671
New York, N. Y.[2]	160	807	1,376	2,410	(1)	6,920	6,529
Norfolk, Va	27	238	171	618	441	879	479
Oakland, Calif	11	400	253	1,323	312	2,436	995
Oklahoma City, Okla	5	81	60	703	164	1,570	363
Omaha, Nebr	7	37	46	358	185	723	388
Paterson, N. J	3	24	45	299	68	190	188
Peoria, Ill	6	48	72	316	83	442	152

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January–June 1946, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Philadelphia, Pa	69	466	368	2,327	715	703	1,345
Pittsburgh, Pa	16	333	142	1,321	319	523	930
Portland, Oreg	3	255	73	1,614	792	2,087	833
Providence, R. I	1	63	35	654	230	862	328
Reading, Pa		8		124	29	194	84
Richmond, Va	25	112	160	584	392	1,233	524
Rochester, N. Y	2	12	21	373	120	727	300
Sacramento, Calif	4	121	31	429	288	962	272
St. Louis, Mo	53	232	446	819	(1)	2,374	971
St. Paul, Minn	3	48	35	402	118	961	101
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	37	14	428	203	1,240	302
San Antonio, Tex	14	107	253	678	299	1,151	595
San Diego, Calif	2	125	92	413	467	1,352	785
San Francisco, Calif	16	780	364	1,265	904	4,322	2,116
Scranton, Pa		7	30	134	57	213	116
Seattle, Wash	9	385	61	1,502	650	2,213	1,711
Somerville, Mass	2	15	1	200	28	147	93
South Bend, Ind	2	33	21	309	135	585	101
Spokane, Wash	2	39	4	464	86	939	244
Springfield, Mass		3	17	206	87	349	126
Syracuse, N. Y	2	14	10	316	186	826	216
Tacoma, Wash	5	42	12	421	180	901	364
Tampa, Fla	9	40	105	332	213	533	196
Toledo, Ohio	9	96	86	736	283	1,306	411
Trenton, N. J	2	29	36	360	110	249	141
Tulsa, Okla	4	91	33	717	333	870	336
Utica, N. Y		3	5	130	53	218	81
Washington, D. C	51	294	293	1,262	665	2,129	1,073
Wichita, Kans	2	24	15	443	93	793	113
Wilmington, Del	3	58	3	300	164	538	196
Worcester, Mass		22	7	330	149	475	182
Yonkers, N. Y		6	7	116	25	209	78
Youngstown, Ohio	4	110	37	272	69	468	169

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

A detailed analysis of the Supplement to Return A reports received from 65 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants during the first halves of 1945 and 1946 is presented in the following tabulations. The trends reflected, though generally similar, are not identical to those shown in table 2 since the following data are based on a more limited number of cities.

The analysis reflects little change in the rape figures, 63.5 percent of the total reported during the first 6 months of 1946 being classified as forcible in nature.

The majority (68.6 percent) of the robberies during the first half of 1946 occurred on public streets and 19.3 percent were robberies in commercial houses other than oil stations, chain stores, and banks. These two types of robbery offenses increased 18.2 percent and 93.1 percent respectively over the figures for the first 6 months of 1945.

Residence nighttime burglaries increased 16.3 percent while those

committed during the day went up only 1.7 percent. Among the nonresidence burglaries, however, the heaviest increase (19.2 percent) was seen for the daylight offenses while those committed under cover of darkness increased 14.9 percent.

Considering the value of the property stolen in larceny offenses, the greatest increase was for thefts involving property valued at $50 and over which went up 17.8 percent during the first half of 1946. With the larcenies grouped according to type of offense the more pronounced increases were for shoplifting, 22.4 percent, and for thefts from automobiles (excluding auto accessories) which rose 21.8 percent. Of the total larcenies reported 30.9 percent were thefts of some type of property from automobiles and 12.5 percent were bicycle thefts.

TABLE 7.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January–June 1945–46; 65 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 22,340,814*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
Rape:			
Total	**1,553**	**1,523**	**−1.9**
Forcible	982	967	−1.5
Statutory	571	556	−2.6
Robbery:			
Total	**8,404**	**11,013**	**+31.0**
Highway	6,393	7,554	+18.2
Commercial house	1,103	2,130	+93.1
Oil station	204	349	+71.1
Chain store	20	54	+170.0
Residence	389	499	+28.3
Bank	19	9	−52.6
Miscellaneous	276	418	+51.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Total	**43,887**	**49,857**	**+13.6**
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	12,430	14,450	+16.3
Committed during day	6,258	6,364	+1.7
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	23,294	26,773	+14.9
Committed during day	1,905	2,270	+19.2
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
Total	**93,365**	**102,239**	**+9.5**
$50 and over	21,019	24,750	+17.8
$5 to $50	56,328	60,612	+7.6
Under $5	16,018	16,877	+5.4
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Total	**93,365**	**102,239**	**+9.5**
Pocket-picking	1,725	1,747	+1.3
Purse-snatching	3,455	3,035	−12.2
Shoplifting	2,580	3,157	+22.4
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	16,891	20,578	+21.8
Auto accessories	10,069	10,988	+9.1
Bicycles	12,895	12,803	−.7
All others	45,750	49,931	+9.1

As indicated in table 8 the average value of property stolen per offense increased 4.7 percent during the first half of this year in the 65 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants represented. These same cities reported a 12.1 percent rise in the number of crimes against property committed and the result of the combination of upward trends in the number of offenses committed and the average value of property stolen per offense is seen in the figures representing the total value of property stolen which rose 17.1 percent during the first half of this year, from $29,794,927 in the first half of 1945 to $34,825,026 during the first half of 1946.

TABLE 8.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January–June 1945–46; 65 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 22,340,814*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change
Total	**175,074**	**196,245**	**+12.1**	**$29,794,927**	**$34,885,026**	**+17.1**	**$170**	**$178**	**+4.7**
Robbery	8,404	11,013	+31.0	$1,303,634	$1,592,155	+22.1	$155	$145	−6.5
Burglary	43,887	49,857	+13.6	5,543,001	7,042,226	+27.0	126	141	+11.9
Larceny—theft	93,365	102,239	+9.5	5,280,185	6,357,708	+20.4	57	62	+8.8
Auto theft	29,418	33,136	+12.6	17,668,107	19,892,937	+12.6	601	600	−.2

The 64 cities over 100,000 in population represented in table 9 recovered 62.3 percent of the property stolen during the first half of 1946 as compared with a 66.8 percent recovery during a similar period of 1945.

Exclusive of automobiles, the percentage of property recovered decreased from 21.1 during the first six months of 1945 to 18.3 during January–June of 1946.

The police in the 64 cities represented in table 9 reported the theft of 33,136 automobiles during the first half of 1946 and recoveries total 31,840, or 96.1 percent of the number stolen. This compares with 97.4 percent for the first 6 months of the previous year.

TABLE 9.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January–June 1945–46; 64 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 22,167,749*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1945			1946		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total	**$29,335,112**	**$19,609,618**	**66.8**	**$34,372,506**	**$21,403,557**	**62.3**
Currency, notes, etc	3,655,406	585,369	16.0	4,670,914	534,410	11.4
Jewelry and precious metals	2,642,282	492,416	18.6	3,031,876	524,681	17.3
Furs	693,112	80,794	11.7	825,666	64,665	7.8
Clothing	1,092,860	233,012	21.3	1,605,014	268,158	16.7
Locally stolen automobiles	17,402,629	17,090,808	98.2	19,631,587	18,703,864	95.3
Miscellaneous	3,848,823	1,127,219	29.3	4,607,449	1,307,779	28.4

Rural Crime Trends, January–June 1945–46

A 19.6 percent crime increase in the rural areas was registered during January–June of 1946 compared with the same period of 1945, and the rural upswing was more pronounced than the increase in the urban places for each offense class except murder, which rose 20.9 percent as compared with a 28.5 percent increase in the cities.

The unusual robbery and auto theft increases in the rural areas of 48.4 percent and 34.3 percent, respectively, exceeded by far the urban crime increases of 31.3 percent for robbery and 15.5 percent for auto theft. Aggravated assaults in the rural areas were up 23.8 percent the first half of this year as compared with a 10.0 percent rise in the cities, and rural negligent manslaughters increased 22.9 percent as compared with a 19.2 percent increase in the urban communities.

The rural burglary increase of 17.9 percent exceeded only slightly the 17.0 percent increase in the urban trends while other thefts unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary increased 13.0 percent in the rural areas as compared with a 9.8 percent rise in the urban communities. Although rape offenses in the urban areas changed only slightly (+1.6 percent), these crimes rose 8.3 percent in the rural areas during the first half of 1946 as compared with the similar period of 1945.

Table 10 presents the available information as to rural crime during January–June of 1945–46, and although the figures are not based on reports received from identical agencies in both periods the combined population represented both years is in excess of 36,000,000. The figures are presented in terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants and these data are considered generally comparable.

Some of the rural reports used in compiling the data in table 10 showed very few crimes and may have been based on arrest records rather than on a record of reported offenses. Thus, for offenses against property, where the proportion of reported crimes followed by the arrest of the offender is comparatively low, some incompleteness probably exists and the figures should be considered conservative.

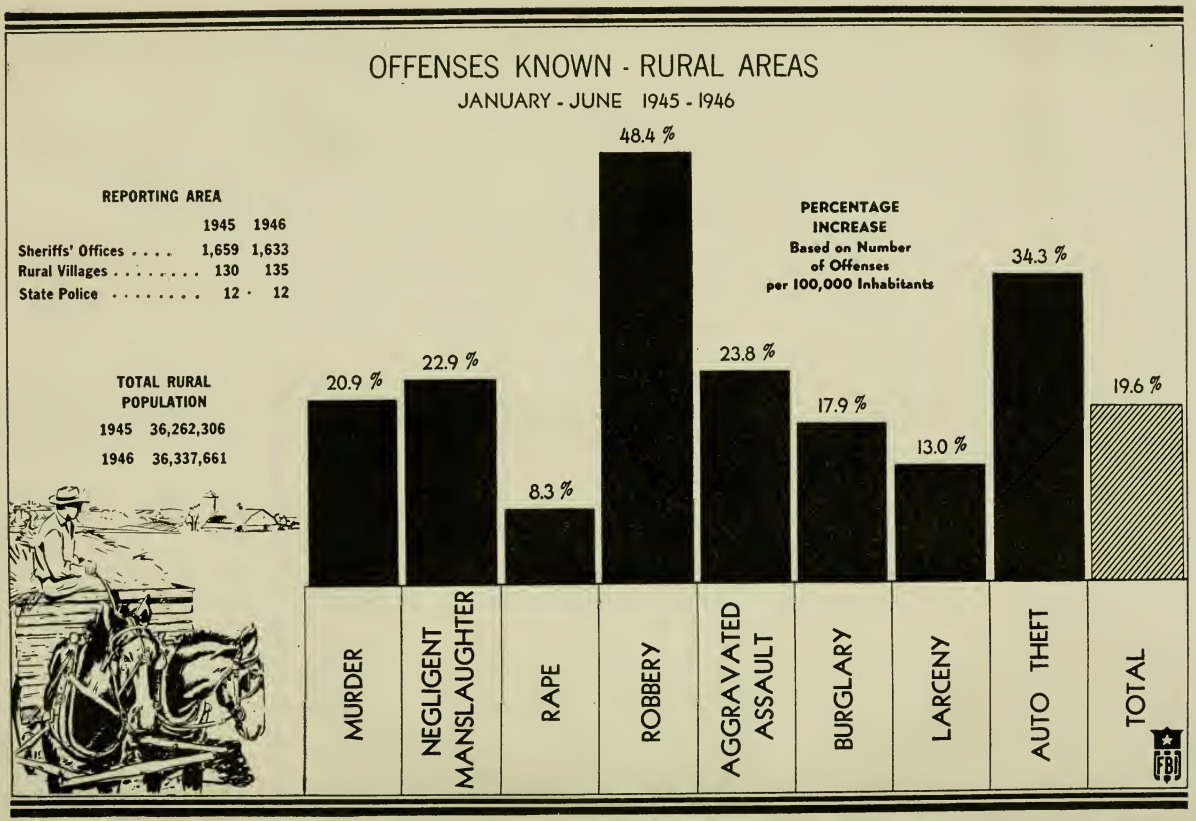
OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS
JANUARY - JUNE 1945 - 1946
REPORTING AREA
1945 1946
Sheriffs' Offices 1,659 1,633
Rural Villages 130 135
State Police 12 12
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1945 36,262,306
1946 36,337,661
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
Based on Number of Offenses per 100,000 Inhabitants
20.9 %
22.9 %
8.3 %
48.4 %
23.8 %
17.9 %
13.0 %
34.3 %
19.6 %
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
TOTAL
FBI

FIGURE 2.

TABLE 10.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January–June 1945–46*

[1945 figures based on reports of 1,659 sheriffs, 130 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 36,262,306; 1946 figures based on reports of 1,633 sheriffs, 135 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 36,337,661. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1945	1946	1945	1946	
Total	**66,837**	**80,109**	**184.3**	**220.5**	**+19.6**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	904	1,095	2.49	3.01	+20.9
Manslaughter by negligence	616	760	1.70	2.09	+22.9
Rape	1,839	1,995	5.07	5.49	+8.3
Robbery	2,320	3,465	6.4	9.5	+48.4
Aggravated assault	5,198	6,443	14.3	17.7	+23.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,858	22,276	52.0	61.3	+17.9
Larceny—theft	27,376	30,980	75.5	85.3	+13.0
Auto theft	9,726	13,095	26.8	36.0	+34.3

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Police Killed, 1945

There were 59 police employees killed in the performance of their law-enforcement duties during 1945 in the 3,178 cities represented in the following tables. This includes not only those wilfully killed by criminals but also those killed in traffic accidents and the like while on active duty with the department. In each instance where a department reported an employee killed during 1945 the figures were verified by separate correspondence to insure they did not include any killed in the Armed Services and included only those killed while on active duty with the local department.

Information as to the number of police employees killed during 1945 is presented in table 12 and for the geographic divisions and population groups the table shows the number killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants.

The figures reflect a rate of 4.06 employees killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants. With the cities divided into population groups it appears the highest rates were reported by cities with population under 25,000 and for individual geographic divisions the highest rates are shown in the Mountain, West South Central, and Pacific States.

TABLE 11.—*Number of cities used in tabulations regarding number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946, and police killed, 1945*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Total	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population represented	72, 679, 100	29, 894, 166	7, 792, 650	7, 343, 917	7, 417, 093	9, 575, 400	10, 655, 874
Number of cities	3, 178	36	55	107	213	638	2, 129
New England: total population, 6,342,604	223	2	10	13	36	76	86
Middle Atlantic: total population, 20,578,996	688	6	11	24	38	158	451
East North Central: total population, 17,333,528	690	8	10	23	60	125	464
West North Central: total population, 5,923,590	370	4	5	8	12	67	274
South Atlantic: total population, 6,670,290	356	3	7	17	20	62	247
East South Central: total population, 2,965,301	175	3	3	4	10	29	126
West South Central: total population, 4,775,077	290	4	3	9	13	48	213
Mountain: total population, 1,764,118	152	1	1	2	7	26	115
Pacific: total population, 6,325,596	234	5	5	7	17	47	153

TABLE 12.—*Number of police department employees killed, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups (based on 1940 decennial census)*

[Includes only those employees killed while on active duty with their local police agencies]

Geographic division	Total		Population group					
	Number	Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:								
Number	59		24	5	3	3	9	15
Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants		4.06	4.01	3.21	2.04	2.02	4.70	7.04
New England	1	0.79	1					
Middle Atlantic	11	2.67	6	1			1	3
East North Central	13	3.75	6	1		1	3	2
West North Central	6	5.06	2			1	1	2
South Atlantic	8	6.00	2	1	1		1	3
East South Central	1	1.69					1	
West South Central	7	7.33	2		2		1	2
Mountain	3	8.50	1			1		1
Pacific	9	7.11	4	2			1	2

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1946

A total of 121,113 employees were reported as of April 30, 1946 by the police departments in 3,178 cities representing 98 percent of the urban population of the country. Of the total employees reported, 8,832 were classified as civilians without police power and 112,281 were police officers. Except in isolated instances, substantially all departments operate on a three-shift basis which means that on the average the lives and property of 72,679,100 persons in the reporting cities are protected by approximately 37,400 police officers on duty at any one time, or one police officer for each 1,900 citizens. As a matter of fact the figure is probably closer to 2,000 considering the number of officers assigned to inside administrative duties and days lost due to vacations, sickness, or other causes.

Including civilians the ratio between the number of police employees to population is 1.67 employees per 1,000 inhabitants for the reporting cities as a group. Among the geographic divisions the figures range from 1.24 in the West South Central and Mountain States to 1.93 in the Pacific area. Generally the most police employees per unit of population are found in the larger cities with those over 250,000 in population reporting 2.14 per 1,000 inhabitants and communities under 10,000 showing 1.12.

During the war years the police employee surveys were limited to cities with population in excess of 25,000 and during this period the number of employees steadily declined until this year as indicated in the following figures:

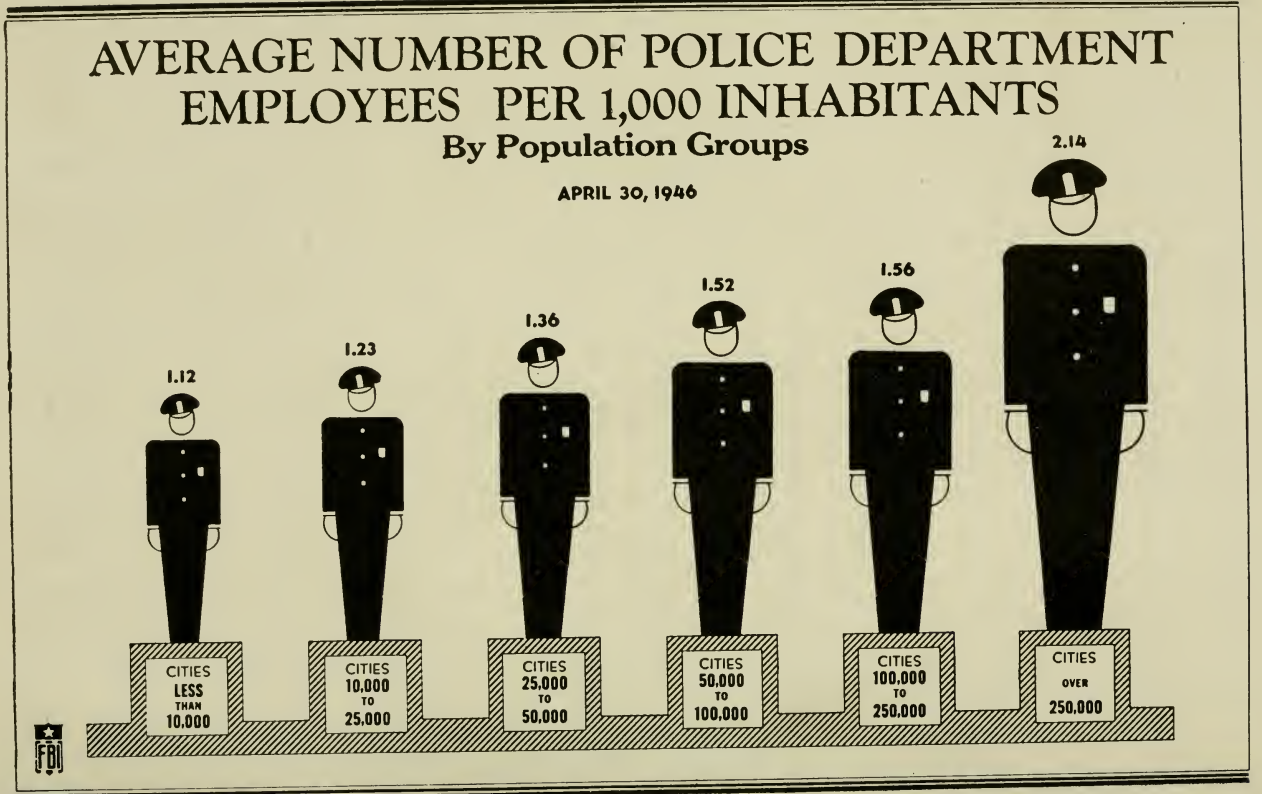
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Population Groups
APRIL 30, 1946
1.12
1.23
1.36
1.52
1.56
2.14
CITIES LESS THAN 10,000
CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000
CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000
CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000
CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000
CITIES OVER 250,000
FBI

FIGURE 3.

Cities over 25,000 in population

Date:	*Number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants*
April 30, 1942	1. 83
April 30, 1943	1. 77
April 30, 1944	1. 73
April 30, 1945	1. 68
April 30, 1946	1. 86

The number of police employees reported as of April 30, 1946 and the number per 1,000 inhabitants are shown in table 13. The data are subdivided according to population groups and geographic divisions. The number of cities used in compiling the data is presented in table 11.

TABLE 13.—*Police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Total	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Number of police employees	121, 113	63, 994	12, 119	11, 136	10, 104	11, 796	11, 964
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 67	2. 14	1. 56	1. 52	1. 36	1. 23	1. 12
New England:							
Number of police employees	11, 183	2, 904	2, 633	1, 648	2, 047	1, 417	534
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 76	2. 84	1. 94	1. 72	1. 58	1. 21	1. 00
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	38, 594	25, 522	2, 483	2, 793	1, 948	3, 185	2, 663
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 88	2. 24	1. 73	1. 71	1. 47	1. 29	1. 15
East North Central:							
Number of police employees	27, 730	16, 901	1, 831	2, 171	2, 473	1, 968	2, 386
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 60	2. 13	1. 23	1. 40	1. 15	1. 05	1. 01
West North Central:							
Number of police employees	7, 990	3, 947	853	604	405	1, 033	1, 148
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 35	1. 98	1. 18	1. 10	1. 02	1. 05	. 90
South Atlantic: [1]							
Number of police employees	11, 515	4, 248	1, 657	1, 632	1, 076	1, 332	1, 570
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 73	2. 33	1. 65	1. 48	1. 57	1. 48	1. 36
East South Central:							
Number of police employees	3, 796	1, 088	516	465	466	568	693
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 28	1. 24	1. 27	1. 66	1. 44	1. 26	1. 11
West South Central:							
Number of police employees	5, 902	2, 017	747	891	549	734	964
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 24	1. 41	1. 42	1. 36	1. 28	1. 06	. 92
Mountain:							
Number of police employees	2, 193	484	171	179	294	455	610
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 24	1. 50	1. 14	1. 52	1. 20	1. 20	1. 11
Pacific:							
Number of police employees	12, 210	6, 883	1, 228	753	846	1, 104	1, 396
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1. 93	2. 21	1. 74	1. 55	1. 53	1. 66	1. 74

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

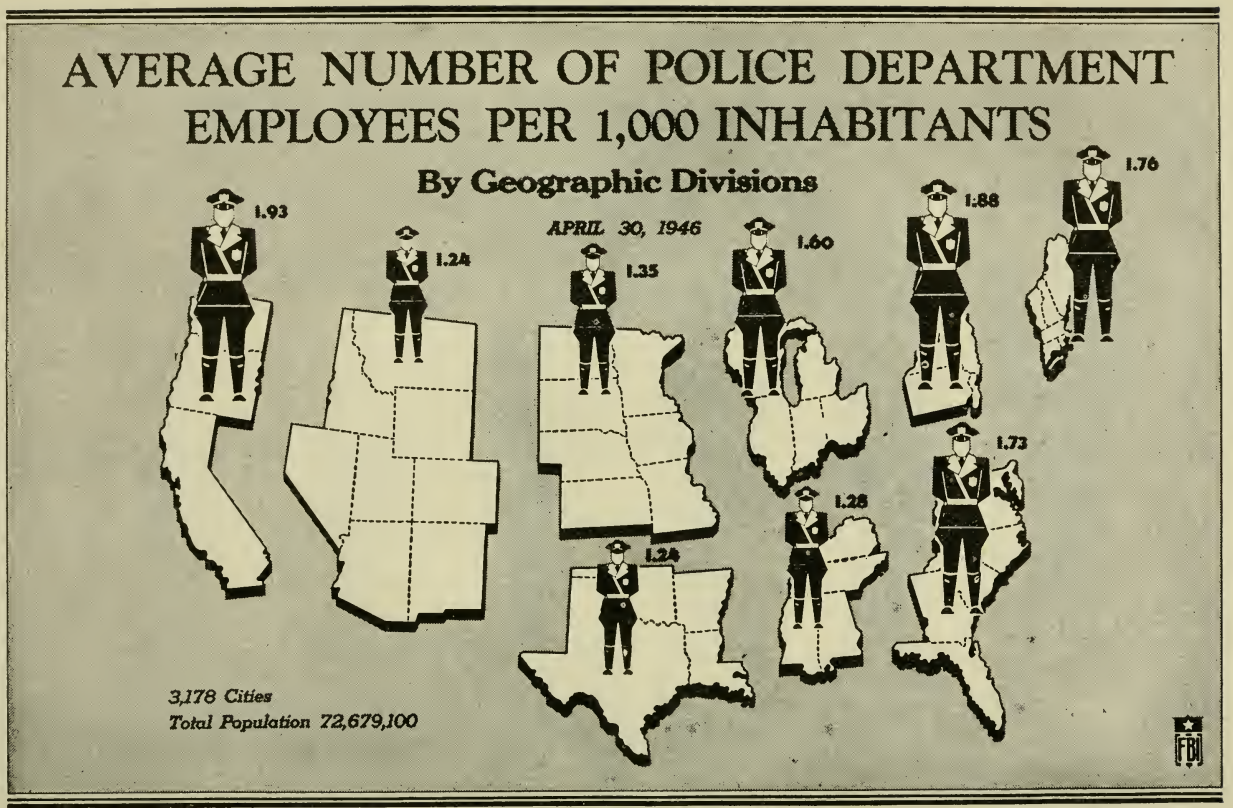
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
APRIL 30, 1946
1.93
1.24
1.35
1.60
1.88
1.76
1.73
1.28
1.24
3,178 Cities
Total Population 72,679,100

FIGURE 4.

Police Employees in Individual Cities

The number of police employees reported as of April 30, 1946 in individual cities is presented in tables 14 and 15 with the cities grouped according to size and listed alphabetically within each State. For cities over 25,000 the tabulation indicates the number of police officers, the number of civilian employees, and the total number of employees in each city.

The ratio of civilian employees to police officers is 7.3 percent and as a general rule the larger communities show more of a tendency to utilize the services of civilian employees than do the smaller cities as indicated in the following figures:

Population group:	*Percent civilian employees*
Total all cities	7.3
Group I, cities over 250,000	8.7
Group II, cities from 100,000 to 250,000	8.7
Group III, cities from 50,000 to 100,000	7.8
Group IV, cities from 25,000 to 50,000	4.9
Group V, cities from 10,000 to 25,000	3.3
Group VI, cities from 2,500 to 10,000	3.8

For cities over 25,000 as a group 8.2 percent of the employees were classified as civilian personnel as compared to 8.4 percent in 1945.

The data concerning the number of police employees presented in this issue of the bulletin were collected through the medium of report forms which provided for the listing of full-time police officers, the number of full-time civilian employees, the number of part-time police officers and the number of part-time civilian employees. The form also provided for the local departments to express the number of part-time employees in terms of full-time personnel considering the total time worked by the part-time employees during the month of April in relation to full-time personnel. In some instances the departments limited their entries concerning part-time employees to a statement of the total time worked during April and in such instances this information was converted into terms of full-time employees by the F B I assuming that a full-time employee worked approximately 200 hours during April. In the event the total time worked by the part-time employees was equivalent to at least 75 percent of that worked by a full-time employee, one full-time employee was counted.

School crossing guards paid from police funds were treated as civilian employees unless the department indicated they had police powers. No employees were included if information was available indicating they were not paid from police department funds, and employees on military or other extended leave of absence were excluded from the tabulations.

In examining the figures for individual cities as presented in tables 14 and 15 it should be remembered there are several factors to be considered which are not reflected in the tabulations. For example, some departments still operate on a two-shift basis whereas in most agencies the men are distributed among three shifts. Similarly, differences in the automotive equipment and radio communication facilities would have to be considered as well as the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations as well as public park police, who in some communities constitute a separate unit. For a list of some of the other factors to be considered reference may be made to the data preceding table 6.

It should be particularly noted that in grouping the cities, and, in fact in all the tabulations, the 1940 census figures were used in the interests of uniformity. Since 1940, however, marked changes in population occurred in many communities; a number in the Pacific area, for example, more than doubled in size.

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Birmingham, Ala	274	24	298
Los Angeles, Calif	2,892	754	3,646
Oakland, Calif	532	67	599
San Francisco, Calif	1,279	92	1,371
Denver, Colo	460	24	484
Washington, D. C	1,690	127	1,817
Atlanta, Ga	395	70	465
Chicago, Ill	7,544	308	7,852
Indianapolis, Ind	539	68	607
Louisville, Ky	413	28	441
New Orleans, La	845	19	864
Baltimore, Md	1,756	210	1,966
Boston, Mass	2,206	238	2,444
Detroit, Mich	3,607	244	3,851
Minneapolis, Minn	495	45	540
St. Paul, Minn	360	30	390
Kansas City, Mo	493	170	663
St. Louis, Mo	1,908	446	2,354
Newark, N. J	1,067	121	1,188
Buffalo, N. Y	1,215	158	1,373
New York, N. Y	15,427	908	16,335
Rochester, N. Y	434	52	486
Cincinnati, Ohio	724	29	753
Cleveland, Ohio	1,600	295	1,895
Columbus, Ohio	316	31	347
Toledo, Ohio	306	59	365
Portland, Oreg	526	111	637
Philadelphia, Pa	4,747	261	5,008
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,087	45	1,132
Providence, R. I	394	66	460
Memphis, Tenn	285	64	349
Dallas, Tex	341	41	382
Houston, Tex	331	141	472
San Antonio, Tex	232	67	299
Seattle, Wash	546	84	630
Milwaukee, Wis	1,152	79	1,231

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Long Beach, Calif.	251	67	318
Sacramento, Calif.	150	22	172
San Diego, Calif.	342	76	418
Bridgeport, Conn.	246	3	249
Hartford, Conn.	336	35	371
New Haven, Conn.	290	26	316
Wilmington, Del.	167	15	182
Jacksonville, Fla.	230	20	250
Miami, Fla.	330	35	365
Tampa, Fla.	114	16	130
Peoria, Ill.	132	4	136
Fort Wayne, Ind.	131	4	135
Gary, Ind.	151	30	181
South Bend, Ind.	117	7	124
Des Moines, Iowa	164	9	173
Kansas City, Kans.	122		122
Wichita, Kans.	130	33	163
Cambridge, Mass.	225		225
Fall River, Mass.	197	9	206
Lowell, Mass.	176	16	192
New Bedford, Mass.	195	11	206
Somerville, Mass.	157		157
Springfield, Mass.	296	18	314
Worcester, Mass.	370	27	397
Flint, Mich.	184	31	215
Grand Rapids, Mich.	188	27	215
Duluth, Minn.	124	10	134
Omaha, Nebr.	236	25	261
Camden, N. J.	188	16	204
Elizabeth, N. J.	211	9	220
Paterson, N. J.	240		240
Trenton, N. J.	231	18	249
Albany, N. Y.	321	38	359
Syracuse, N. Y.	255	29	284
Utica, N. Y.	164	7	171
Yonkers, N. Y.	252	17	269
Charlotte, N. C.	125	5	130
Akron, Ohio	263	15	278
Canton, Ohio	128	6	134
Dayton, Ohio	188	31	219
Youngstown, Ohio	178	16	194
Oklahoma City, Okla.	200	59	259
Tulsa, Okla.	201		201
Erie, Pa.	135	5	140
Reading, Pa.	145	12	157
Scranton, Pa.	177	13	190
Chattanooga, Tenn.	129	4	133
Knoxville, Tenn.	147	25	172
Nashville, Tenn.	183	28	211
Fort Worth, Tex.	267	20	287
Salt Lake City, Utah	148	23	171
Norfolk, Va.	244	24	268
Richmond, Va.	282	50	332
Spokane, Wash.	158	10	168
Tacoma, Wash.	151	1	152

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Mobile, Ala	136	20	156
Montgomery, Ala	129	6	135
Phoenix, Ariz	114	9	123
Little Rock, Ark	112	7	119
Berkeley, Calif	90	6	96
Fresno, Calif	93	14	107
Glendale, Calif	95	24	119
Pasadena, Calif	100	21	121
San Jose, Calif	90		90
Santa Monica, Calif	100	32	132
Stockton, Calif	85	3	88
Pueblo, Colo	54	2	56
New Britain, Conn	117	3	120
Waterbury, Conn	194	9	203
St. Petersburg, Fla	62	7	69
Augusta, Ga	109	14	123
Columbus, Ga	87	1	88
Macon, Ga	72	3	75
Savannah, Ga	141	14	155
Cicero, Ill	78	23	101
Decatur, Ill	59	5	64
East St. Louis, Ill	72	21	93
Evanston, Ill	87	11	98
Oak Park, Ill	76	5	81
Rockford, Ill	88	4	92
Springfield, Ill	96	24	120
East Chicago, Ind	86	2	88
Evansville, Ind	167	8	175
Hammond, Ind	92	10	102
Terre Haute, Ind	75	2	77
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	61	8	69
Davenport, Iowa	70	1	71
Sioux City, Iowa	78	12	90
Waterloo, Iowa	47		47
Topeka, Kans	55	13	68
Covington, Ky	67	3	70
Shreveport, La	132	8	140
Portland, Maine	116	6	122
Brockton, Mass	94	5	99
Holyoke, Mass	95	3	98
Lawrence, Mass	130	3	133
Lynn, Mass	165	9	174
Malden, Mass	94	2	96
Medford, Mass	96	1	97
Newton, Mass	128	5	133
Quincy, Mass	132	4	136
Dearborn, Mich	149	17	166
Highland Park, Mich	93	6	99
Kalamazoo, Mich	62	24	86
Lansing, Mich	92		92
Pontiac, Mich	68	9	77
Saginaw, Mich	95	15	110
Jackson, Miss	81	23	104
St. Joseph, Mo	88	4	92
Springfield, Mo	63	11	74
Lincoln, Nebr	87	6	93
Manchester, N. H	104	8	112
Atlantic City, N. J	200	40	240
Bayonne, N. J	217	11	228
East Orange, N. J	108	2	110
Hoboken, N. J	142		142
Irvington, N. J	76	11	87
Passaic, N. J	110		110
Union City, N. J	114	3	117
Binghamton, N. Y	102	7	109
Mount Vernon, N. Y	108	3	111
New Rochelle, N. Y	121	16	137
Niagara Falls, N. Y	135	5	140
Schenectady, N. Y	169	15	184
Troy, N. Y	148	10	158
Asheville, N. C	72	2	74
Durham, N. C	79	9	88
Greensboro, N. C	95	6	101
Winston-Salem, N. C	120	8	128
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	55	1	56
Hamilton, Ohio	56	1	57
Lakewood, Ohio	61	17	78

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Springfield, Ohio	58	4	62
Allentown, Pa	93	8	101
Altoona, Pa	82	3	85
Bethlehem, Pa	55	2	57
Chester, Pa	70	9	79
Harrisburg, Pa	129	12	141
Johnstown, Pa	59	4	63
Lancaster, Pa	64	3	67
McKeesport, Pa	68	8	76
Upper Darby Twp., Pa	87	13	100
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	89		89
York, Pa	61	1	62
Pawtucket, R. I	114	11	125
Charleston, S. C	134	8	142
Columbia, S. C	120	13	133
Amarillo, Tex	68		68
Austin, Tex	98	21	119
Beaumont, Tex	78		78
Corpus Christi, Tex	83	20	103
El Paso, Tex	104	16	120
Galveston, Tex	86		86
Waco, Tex	58		58
Arlington, Va	54	2	56
Portsmouth, Va	59	2	61
Roanoke, Va	103	4	107
Charleston, W. Va	73	6	79
Huntington, W. Va	79	4	83
Wheeling, W. Va	69	1	70
Madison, Wis	105	7	112
Racine, Wis	83	2	85

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala	42	1	43
Gadsden, Ala	62	2	64
Tuscaloosa, Ala	30		30
Tuscon, Ariz	45	5	50
Fort Smith, Ark	35	2	37
Alameda, Calif	60	2	62
Alhambra, Calif	40	8	48
Bakersfield, Calif	62	6	68
Belvedere Twp., Calif	32	6	38
Beverly Hills, Calif	45	10	55
Burbank, Calif	78	4	82
Huntington Park, Calif	31	9	40
Inglewood, Calif	38		38
Riverside, Calif	52	4	56
San Bernardino, Calif	64	3	67
Santa Ana, Calif	48	2	50
Santa Barbara, Calif	47	7	54
South Gate, Calif	31	7	38
Colorado Springs, Colo	39	3	42
Bristol, Conn	48	1	49
Greenwich, Conn	83	7	90
Meriden, Conn	55	1	56
Middletown, Conn	30	3	33
New London, Conn	62	3	65
Norwalk, Conn	58		58
Stamford, Conn	113	2	115
Torrington, Conn	35	1	36
West Hartford, Conn	55	4	59
West Haven, Conn	35		35
Miami Beach, Fla	91	13	104
Orlando, Fla	65	5	70
Pensacola, Fla	49	6	55
West Palm Beach, Fla	43		43
Rome, Ga	35	2	37
Boise, Idaho	34	3	37
Alton, Ill	26		26
Aurora, Ill	45		45
Belleville, Ill	25		25
Berwyn, Ill	32	2	34
Bloomington, Ill	32	3	35
Danville, Ill	25		25
Elgin, Ill	32	1	33

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Galesburg, Ill	28	5	33
Joliet, Ill	52	3	55
Maywood, Ill	19		19
Moline, Ill	26	1	27
Quincy, Ill	43	3	46
Rock Island, Ill	40		40
Waukegan, Ill	34	1	35
Anderson, Ind	62	6	68
Elkhart, Ind	47		47
Kokomo, Ind	42		42
Lafayette, Ind	46	1	47
Marion, Ind	36		36
Michigan City, Ind	37		37
Mishawaka, Ind	33	2	35
Muncie, Ind	54		54
New Albany, Ind	22		22
Richmond, Ind	35	4	39
Burlington, Iowa	33	1	34
Clinton, Iowa	28	2	30
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31	2	33
Dubuque, Iowa	34		34
Mason City, Iowa	23	2	25
Ottumwa, Iowa	21		21
Hutchinson, Kans	28		28
Ashland, Ky	30	1	31
Lexington, Ky	89	2	91
Newport, Ky	44	8	52
Owensboro, Ky	41	1	42
Paducah, Ky	40		40
Alexandria, La	48		48
Baton Rouge, La	41	4	45
Monroe, La	39	1	40
Bangor, Maine	46		46
Lewiston, Maine	48	1	49
Cumberland, Md	45	5	50
Hagerstown, Md	33	7	40
Arlington, Mass	56	6	62
Belmont, Mass	39	3	42
Beverly, Mass	51		51
Brookline, Mass	119	5	124
Chelsea, Mass	66	5	71
Chicopee, Mass	62	2	64
Everett, Mass	87		87
Fitchburg, Mass	40	5	45
Haverhill, Mass	65	1	66
Melrose, Mass	34		34
Pittsfield, Mass	62		62
Revere, Mass	60	3	63
Salem, Mass	66	2	68
Taunton, Mass	52	4	56
Waltham, Mass	50	4	54
Watertown, Mass	53	4	57
Ann Harbor, Mich	34	2	36
Battle Creek, Mich	42	10	52
Bay City, Mich	60	19	79
Hamtramck, Mich	93	3	96
Jackson, Mich	64	2	66
Muskegon, Mich	47	6	53
Port Huron, Mich	38	8	46
Royal Oak, Mich	30	2	32
Wyandotte, Mich	44	7	51
Rochester, Minn	30		30
Meridian, Miss	50	1	51
Joplin, Mo	29	4	33
University City, Mo	41	1	42
Butte, Mont	29	1	30
Great Falls, Mont	30	1	31
Concord, N. H	35	1	36
Nashua, N. H	43		43
Belleville, N. J	39		39
Bloomfield, N. J	79	2	81
Clifton, N. J	44		44
Garfield, N. J	28		28
Hackensack, N. J	45		45
Hamilton Township, N. J	40	1	41
Kearny, N. J	87	1	88
Montclair, N. J	76	3	79

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
New Brunswick, N. J	41	3	44
North Bergen, N. J	75	5	80
Orange, N. J	63	2	65
Perth Amboy, N. J	67	2	69
Plainfield, N. J	57	5	62
Teaneck, N. J	33	2	35
West New York, N. J	81		81
West Orange, N. J	50	1	51
Woodbridge, N. J	40		40
Albuquerque, N. M	47	2	49
Amsterdam, N. Y	36	1	37
Auburn, N. Y	46	1	47
Elmira, N. Y	73		73
Jamestown, N. Y	57	5	62
Kingston, N. Y	37	1	38
Newburgh, N. Y	49	1	50
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	61	3	64
Rome, N. Y	39	2	41
Watertown, N. Y	38	1	39
White Plains, N. Y	96	4	100
High Point, N. C	47	4	51
Raleigh, N. C	74	1	75
Rocky Mount, N. C	33	3	36
Wilmington, N. C	71	6	77
Fargo, N. D	41		41
East Cleveland, Ohio	30	11	41
Elyria, Ohio	28		28
Lima, Ohio	48	1	49
Lorain, Ohio	37		37
Mansfield, Ohio	40	1	41
Marion, Ohio	22		22
Massillon, Ohio	22		22
Middletown, Ohio	32	2	34
Newark, Ohio	29		29
Norwood, Ohio	37		37
Portsmouth, Ohio	36	1	37
Steubenville, Ohio	34		34
Warren, Ohio	44	2	46
Zanesville, Ohio	30		30
Enid, Okla	22		22
Muskogee, Okla	40	1	41
Salem, Oreg	33	6	39
Aliquippa, Pa	25		25
Easton, Pa	37	2	39
Haverford Township, Pa	39	2	41
Hazleton, Pa	25	1	26
Lebanon, Pa	27		27
Lower Merion Township, Pa	104	8	112
New Castle, Pa	44	5	49
Norristown, Pa	33		33
Sharon, Pa	22	2	24
Washington, Pa	23		23
Wilkinsburg, Pa	23	1	24
Williamsport, Pa	40	3	43
Central Falls, R. I	26	5	31
Cranston, R. I	53		53
East Providence, R. I	39	6	45
Newport, R. I	73		73
Warwick, R. I	42	2	44
Woonsocket, R. I	79	4	83
Greenville, S. C	62	2	64
Spartanburg, S. C	47	3	50
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	49	5	54
Johnson City, Tenn	22		22
Abilene, Tex	40		40
Laredo, Tex	39	1	40
Lubbock, Tex	64	4	68
Port Arthur, Tex	34	1	35
San Angelo, Tex	40	2	42
Tyler, Tex	28	2	30
Wichita Falls, Tex	60	1	61
Ogden, Utah	52	3	55
Burlington, Vt	30	2	32
Alexandria, Va	54	2	56
Danville, Va	50		50
Lynchburg, Va	51	2	53

TABLE 14.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total
Newport News, Va	72	6	78
Petersburg, Va	41	4	45
Bellingham, Wash	33	1	34
Everett, Wash	43	1	44
Yakima, Wash	31	2	33
Clarksburg, W. Va	21		21
Parkersburg, W. Va	21		21
Appleton, Wis	28		28
Beloit, Wis	40	4	44
Eau Claire, Wis	37		37
Fond du Lac, Wis	31	2	33
Green Bay, Wis	48	2	50
Kenosha, Wis	62	1	63
La Crosse, Wis	48	4	52
Oshkosh, Wis	51		51
Sheboygan, Wis	36		36
Superior, Wis	50	1	51
Wausau, Wis	29	1	30
Wauwatosa, Wis	40		40
West Allis, Wis	54	1	55

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Bessemer, Ala	26	San Leandro, Calif	25
Dothan, Ala	28	San Mateo, Calif	25
Fairfield, Ala	11	Santa Cruz, Calif	24
Florence, Ala	14	Santa Rosa, Calif	19
Huntsville, Ala	25	South Pasadena, Calif	21
Phenix City, Ala	16	Vallejo, Calif	50
Selma, Ala	27	Ventura, Calif	19
Blytheville, Ark	8	Whittier, Calif	23
El Dorado, Ark	13	Boulder, Colo	10
Hot Springs, Ark	24	Fort Collins, Colo	10
Jonesboro, Ark	9	Grand Junction, Colo	16
North Little Rock, Ark	39	Greeley, Colo	14
Pine Bluff, Ark	14	Trinidad, Colo	11
Texarkana, Ark	17	Ansonia, Conn	16
Albany, Calif	16	Danbury, Conn	27
Anaheim, Calif	17	Derby, Conn	11
Bell, Calif	13	East Hartford, Conn	50
Brawley, Calif	11	Naugatuck, Conn	20
Burlingame, Calif	25	Norwich, Conn	41
Compton, Calif	28	Shelton, Conn	12
El Centro, Calif	15	Stratford, Conn	26
Eureka, Calif	15	Wallingford, Conn	20
Fullerton, Calif	13	Willimantic, Conn	16
Lodi, Calif	16	Bradenton, Fla	12
Lynwood, Calif	18	Clearwater, Fla	21
Maywood, Calif	16	Daytona Beach, Fla	45
Merced, Calif	13	Fort Lauderdale, Fla	37
Modesto, Calif	31	Fort Myers, Fla	14
Monrovia, Calif	16	Gainesville, Fla	18
Monterey, Calif	16	Key West, Fla	21
National City, Calif	22	Lakeland, Fla	35
Ontario, Calif	20	Panama City, Fla	17
Palo Alto, Calif	28	St. Augustine, Fla	17
Pomona, Calif	31	Sanford, Fla	16
Redlands, Calif	16	Sarasota, Fla	15
Redondo Beach, Calif	19	Tallahassee, Fla	30
Redwood City, Calif	19	Albany, Ga	30
Richmond, Calif	101	Brunswick, Ga	31
Salinas, Calif	28	Dalton, Ga	19
San Gabriel, Calif	17	Decatur, Ga	15

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
East Point, Ga	17	El Dorado, Kans	13
Griffin, Ga	26	Emporia, Kans	13
La Grange, Ga	21	Fort Scott, Kans	10
Moultrie, Ga	16	Independence, Kans	8
Thomasville, Ga	12	Lawrence, Kans	13
Valdosta, Ga	20	Leavenworth, Kans	23
Waycross, Ga	15	Manhattan, Kans	11
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	Newton, Kans	10
Idaho Falls, Idaho	22	Ottawa, Kans	7
Lewiston, Idaho	13	Parsons, Kans	14
Nampa, Idaho	14	Pittsburg, Kans	14
Pocatello, Idaho	28	Salina, Kans	26
Twin Falls, Idaho	17	Bowling Green, Ky	23
Blue Island, Ill	11	Fort Thomas, Ky	9
Brookfield, Ill	13	Frankfort, Ky	11
Cairo, Ill	12	Henderson, Ky	20
Calumet City, Ill	14	Hopkinsville, Ky	14
Canton, Ill	9	Bogalusa, La	15
Centralia, Ill	13	Lake Charles, La	26
Champaign, Ill	22	New Iberia, La	14
Chicago Heights, Ill	29	Auburn, Maine	20
Dixon, Ill	8	Augusta, Maine	19
East Moline, Ill	13	Bath, Maine	13
Elmhurst, Ill	16	Biddeford, Maine	14
Elmwood Park, Ill	12	South Portland, Maine	25
Forest Park, Ill	17	Waterville, Maine	18
Freeport, Ill	18	Westbrook, Maine	9
Granite City, Ill	14	Annapolis, Md	15
Harrisburg, Ill	4	Cambridge, Md	14
Harvey, Ill	12	Frederick, Md	25
Highland Park, Ill	18	Salisbury, Md	19
Jacksonville, Ill	15	Adams, Mass	13
Kankakee, Ill	21	Amesbury, Mass	11
La Grange, Ill	15	Andover, Mass	12
La Salle, Ill	14	Athol, Mass	14
Lincoln, Ill	7	Attleboro, Mass	28
Mattoon, Ill	15	Braintree, Mass	25
Melrose Park, Ill	14	Clinton, Mass	11
Mount Vernon, Ill	14	Danvers, Mass	11
Ottawa, Ill	12	Dedham, Mass	22
Park Ridge, Ill	14	Easthampton, Mass	11
Pekin, Ill	12	Fairhaven, Mass	8
Sterling, Ill	11	Framingham, Mass	25
Streator, Ill	12	Gardner, Mass	18
Urbana, Ill	12	Greenfield, Mass	23
Wilmette, Ill	20	Leominster, Mass	18
Winnetka, Ill	18	Lexington, Mass	16
Bedford, Ind	14	Marblehead, Mass	18
Bloomington, Ind	28	Marlboro, Mass	18
Columbus, Ind	16	Milford, Mass	12
Connersville, Ind	11	Milton, Mass	38
Crawfordsville, Ind	14	Natick, Mass	16
Elmwood, Ind	11	Needham, Mass	17
Frankfort, Ind	16	Newburyport, Mass	19
Goshen, Ind	9	North Adams, Mass	26
Huntington, Ind	14	Northampton, Mass	34
Jeffersonville, Ind	9	North Attleboro, Mass	15
La Porte, Ind	20	Northbridge, Mass	7
Logansport, Ind	26	Norwood, Mass	22
Peru, Ind	17	Peabody, Mass	36
Shelbyville, Ind	13	Plymouth, Mass	22
Vincennes, Ind	19	Reading, Mass	18
Whiting, Ind	22	Saugus, Mass	16
Ames, Iowa	13	Southbridge, Mass	19
Boone, Iowa	18	Stoneham, Mass	14
Fort Dodge, Iowa	19	Swampscott, Mass	17
Fort Madison, Iowa	11	Wakefield, Mass	23
Iowa City, Iowa	19	Webster, Mass	13
Keokuk, Iowa	18	Wellesley, Mass	23
Marshalltown, Iowa	11	Westfield, Mass	32
Muscatine, Iowa	18	West Springfield, Mass	26
Newton, Iowa	8	Weymouth, Mass	32
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	Winthrop, Mass	22
Arkansas City, Kans	11	Woburn, Mass	21
Atchison, Kans	15	Adrian, Mich	14
Chanute, Kans	9	Alpena, Mich	11
Coffeyville, Kans	23	Benton Harbor, Mich	22

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Birmingham, Mich	21	Asbury Park, N. J	47
Ecorse, Mich	31	Bergenfield, N. J	13
Escanaba, Mich	13	Bridgeton, N. J	19
Ferndale, Mich	27	Burlington, N. J	15
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich	28	Carteret, N. J	23
Holland, Mich	16	Cliffside Park, N. J	26
Iron Mountain, Mich	7	Collingswood, N. J	18
Ironwood, Mich	16	Cranford, N. J	19
Lincoln Park, Mich	19	Dover, N. J	14
Marquette, Mich	11	Englewood, N. J	36
Menominee, Mich	10	Gloucester City, N. J	18
Midland, Mich	15	Harrison, N. J	60
Monroe, Mich	26	Hawthorne, N. J	13
Mount Clemens, Mich	15	Hillside Twp., N. J	28
Muskegon Heights, Mich	19	Linden, N. J	60
Niles, Mich	19	Lodi, N. J	25
Owosso, Mich	15	Long Branch, N. J	38
River Rouge, Mich	27	Lyndhurst, N. J	23
St. Clair Shores, Mich	17	Maplewood, N. J	39
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	16	Millburn Twp., N. J	24
Traverse City, Mich	13	Millville, N. J	13
Ypsilanti, Mich	28	Morristown, N. J	24
Austin, Minn	19	Neptune Twp., N. J	16
Brainerd, Minn	10	North Plainfield, N. J	13
Faribault, Minn	11	Nutley, N. J	35
Fergus Falls, Minn	7	Pennsauken Twp., N. J	21
Hibbing, Minn	30	Phillipsburg, N. J	16
Mankato, Minn	21	Pleasantville, N. J	15
St. Cloud, Minn	19	Rahway, N. J	29
South St. Paul, Minn	19	Red Bank, N. J	19
Virginia, Minn	29	Ridgefield Park, N. J	13
Winona, Minn	22	Ridgewood, N. J	29
Biloxi, Miss	25	Roselle, N. J	18
Clarksdale, Miss	16	Rutherford, N. J	21
Columbus, Miss	17	South Orange, N. J	38
Greenville, Miss	19	South River, N. J	17
Greenwood, Miss	16	Summit, N. J	29
Gulfport, Miss	25	Union Twp., N. J	43
Hattiesburg, Miss	31	Weehawken, N. J	52
Laurel, Miss	18	Westfield, N. J	28
Natchez, Miss	25	Clovis, N. Mex	13
Vicksburg, Miss	32	Hobbs, N. Mex	9
Cape Girardeau, Mo	12	Roswell, N. Mex	16
Carthage, Mo	9	Santa Fe, N. Mex	24
Clayton, Mo	23	Batavia, N. Y	20
Columbia, Mo	24	Beacon, N. Y	23
Hannibal, Mo	26	Cohoes, N. Y	43
Independence, Mo	16	Corning, N. Y	17
Jefferson City, Mo	22	Cortland, N. Y	16
Kirksville, Mo	5	Dunkirk, N. Y	20
Kirkwood, Mo	17	Endicott, N. Y	32
Maplewood, Mo	15	Floral Park, N. Y	21
Moberly, Mo	8	Freeport, N. Y	36
Poplar Bluff, Mo	10	Fulton, N. Y	19
Richmond Heights, Mo	14	Garden City, N. Y	30
St. Charles, Mo	11	Geneva, N. Y	21
Sedalia, Mo	25	Glen Cove, N. Y	26
Webster Groves, Mo	23	Glen Falls, N. Y	28
Anaconda, Mont	7	Gloversville, N. Y	24
Billings, Mont	24	Hempstead, N. Y	42
Helena, Mont	14	Hornell, N. Y	22
Missoula, Mont	16	Hudson, N. Y	19
Beatrice, Nebr	10	Irondequoit, N. Y	15
Fremont, Nebr	11	Ithaca, N. Y	22
Grand Island, Nebr	21	Johnson City, N. Y	19
Hastings, Nebr	23	Johnstown, N. Y	10
Norfolk, Nebr	12	Kenmore, N. Y	20
North Platte, Nebr	14	Lackawanna, N. Y	53
Scottsbluff, Nebr	12	Little Falls, N. Y	10
Reno, Nev	67	Lockport, N. Y	32
Berlin, N. H	25	Lynbrook, N. Y	30
Claremont, N. H	12	Mamaroneck, N. Y	29
Dover, N. H	16	Massena, N. Y	14
Keene, N. H	12	Middletown, N. Y	27
Laconia, N. H	13	North Tonawanda, N. Y	25
Portsmouth, N. H	25	Ogdensburg, N. Y	17
Rochester, N. H	9	Olean, N. Y	23

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Oneida, N. Y	18
Oneonta, N. Y	15
Ossining, N. Y	23
Oswego, N. Y	23
Peekskill, N. Y	21
Plattsburgh, N. Y	13
Port Chester, N. Y	42
Rensselaer, N. Y	15
Rockville, Centre, N. Y	38
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	23
Scarsdale, N. Y	28
Tonawanda, N. Y	20
Watervliet, N. Y	21
Burlington, N. C	26
Concord, N. C	20
Elizabeth City, N. C	17
Fayetteville, N. C	47
Gastonia, N. C	34
Goldsboro, N. C	22
Greenville, N. C	27
Hickory, N. C	21
Kinston, N. C	24
Lexington, N. C	16
Reidsville, N. C	19
Salisbury, N. C	21
Shelby, N. C	15
Statesville, N. C	16
Thomasville, N. C	12
Wilson, N. C	23
Bismarck, N. Dak	13
Grand Forks, N. Dak	22
Minot, N. Dak	17
Alliance, Ohio	22
Ashland, Ohio	12
Ashtabula, Ohio	15
Barberton, Ohio	21
Bellaire, Ohio	14
Cambridge, Ohio	13
Campbell, Ohio	15
Chillicothe, Ohio	17
Coshocton, Ohio	11
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	22
East Liverpool, Ohio	18
Euclid, Ohio	30
Findlay, Ohio	22
Fostoria, Ohio	14
Fremont, Ohio	14
Garfield Heights, Ohio	14
Ironton, Ohio	17
Lancaster, Ohio	19
Marietta, Ohio	14
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10
New Philadelphia, Ohio	8
Niles, Ohio	9
Painesville, Ohio	13
Parma, Ohio	16
Piqua, Ohio	13
Salem, Ohio	6
Sandusky, Ohio	19
Shaker Heights, Ohio	39
Struthers, Ohio	10
Tiffin, Ohio	15
Wooster, Ohio	12
Xenia, Ohio	10
Ada, Okla	10
Ardmore, Okla	22
Bartlesville, Okla	12
Chickasha, Okla	15
Durant, Okla	7
El Reno, Okla	7
Guthrie, Okla	9
McAlester, Okla	19
Norman, Okla	16
Okmulgee, Okla	11
Ponca City, Okla	21
Sapulpa, Okla	10
Shawnee, Okla	21
Stillwater, Okla	13
Wewoka, Okla	7
Astoria, Oreg	16
Bend, Oreg	8
Eugene, Oreg	31
Klamath Falls, Oreg	23
Medford, Oreg	16
Abington, Pa	29
Ambridge, Pa	13
Arnold, Pa	11
Beaver Falls, Pa	14
Bellevue, Pa	11
Berwick, Pa	7
Braddock, Pa	28
Bradford, Pa	23
Bristol, Pa	11
Butler, Pa	22
Canonsburg, Pa	14
Carbondale, Pa	10
Carlisle, Pa	16
Carnegie, Pa	15
Chambersburg, Pa	17
Charleroi, Pa	10
Cheltenham Twp., Pa	31
Clairton, Pa	22
Coatesville, Pa	20
Columbia, Pa	6
Connellsville, Pa	16
Conshohocken, Pa	8
Coraopolis, Pa	11
Darby, Pa	16
Dickson, Pa	6
Donora, Pa	12
Du Bois, Pa	6
Dunmore, Pa	15
Duquesne, Pa	19
Ellwood City, Pa	12
Farrell, Pa	14
Greensburg, Pa	18
Hanover, Pa	7
Harrison Township, Pa	5
Homestead, Pa	23
Indiana, Pa	9
Jeannette, Pa	10
Kingston, Pa	16
Lansdowne, Pa	13
Latrobe, Pa	11
Lewistown, Pa	12
Lock Haven, Pa	11
McKees Rocks, Pa	16
Mahanoy City, Pa	7
Meadville, Pa	21
Monessen, Pa	16
Mount Carmel, Pa	8
Mount Lebanon, Pa	26
Munhall, Pa	21
Nanticoke, Pa	19
New Kensington, Pa	24
North Braddock, Pa	17
Oil City, Pa	17
Old Forge, Pa	3
Phoenixville, Pa	11
Pittston, Pa	25
Plains, Pa	7
Plymouth, Pa	13
Pottstown, Pa	17
Pottsville, Pa	27
Shaler, Pa	4
Shenandoah, Pa	15
Steelton, Pa	11
Stowe Township, Pa	13
Sunbury, Pa	10
Swissvale, Pa	15
Tamaqua, Pa	7
Uniontown, Pa	27
Vandergrift, Pa	6

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Warren, Pa	10	Texarkana, Tex	19
Waynesboro, Pa	10	University Park, Tex	21
West Chester, Pa	13	Victoria, Tex	10
Bristol, R. I	14	Logan, Utah	10
Cumberland, R. I	7	Provo, Utah	17
Johnston, R. I	8	Rutland, Vt	21
Lincoln, R. I	5	Charlottesville, Va	35
North Providence, R. I	10	Fredericksburg, Va	20
Westerly, R. I	14	Martinsville, Va	18
West Warwick, R. I	14	Staunton, Va	20
Anderson, S. C	39	Suffolk, Va	24
Florence, S. C	31	Winchester, Va	14
Greenwood, S. C	24	Aberdeen, Wash	20
Orangeburg, S. C	23	Bremerton, Wash	56
Rock Hill, S. C	28	Hoquiam, Wash	12
Sumter, S. C	20	Longview, Wash	12
Aberdeen, S. Dak	16	Olympia, Wash	16
Huron, S. Dak	11	Vancouver, Wash	61
Mitchell, S. Dak	11	Walla Walla, Wash	28
Rapid City, S. Dak	18	Wenatchee, Wash	19
Watertown, S. Dak	12	Beckley, W. Va	13
Bristol, Tenn	11	Bluefield, W. Va	21
Clarksville, Tenn	16	Fairmont, W. Va	20
Cleveland, Tenn	12	Martinsburg, W. Va	11
Columbia, Tenn	14	Morgantown, W. Va	16
Dyersburg, Tenn	17	Moundville, W. Va	7
Jackson, Tenn	29	South Charleston, W. Va	9
Kingsport, Tenn	21	Ashland, Wis	10
Big Springs, Tex	16	Beaver Dam, Wis	8
Brownsville, Tex	34	Chippewa Falls, Wis	12
Brownwood, Tex	14	Cudahy, Wis	12
Bryan, Tex	16	Janesville, Wis	24
Cleburne, Tex	6	Manitowoc, Wis	29
Corsicana, Tex	15	Marinette, Wis	12
Denison, Tex	17	Marshfield, Wis	11
Denton, Tex	15	Menasha, Wis	15
Greenville, Tex	16	Neenah, Wis	15
Harlingen, Tex	13	Shorewood, Wis	18
Highland Park, Tex	15	South Milwaukee, Wis	11
Longview, Tex	13	Stevens Point, Wis	17
McAllen, Tex	8	Two Rivers, Wis	10
Marshall, Tex	16	Watertown, Wis	13
Pampa, Tex	17	Waukesha, Wis	24
Paris, Tex	16	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	14
Sherman, Tex	17	Casper, Wyo	16
Sweetwater, Tex	15	Cheyenne, Wyo	31
Temple, Tex	21	Laramie, Wyo	14
Terrell, Tex	5	Sheridan, Wyo	10

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS

Albertville, Ala	3	Prattville, Ala	2
Alexander City, Ala	6	Prichard, Ala	14
Andalusia, Ala	7	Roanoke, Ala	5
Atmore, Ala	4	Russellville, Ala	4
Attalla, Ala	8	Sheffield, Ala	9
Auburn, Ala	7	Sylacauga, Ala	14
Brewton, Ala	5	Tarrant City, Ala	6
Carbon Hill, Ala	4	Troy, Ala	9
Clanton, Ala	4	Tuskegee, Ala	4
Cullman, Ala	5	Union Springs, Ala	3
Demopolis, Ala	3	Bisbee, Ariz	7
Enterprise, Ala	6	Clifton, Ariz	1
Fayette, Ala	4	Douglas, Ariz	10
Greenville, Ala	5	Flagstaff, Ariz	6
Guntersville, Ala	3	Glendale, Ariz	6
Hartselle, Ala	3	Globe, Ariz	7
Homewood, Ala	8	Mesa, Ariz	10
Jasper, Ala	6	Miami, Ariz	5
Lanett, Ala	6	Nogales, Ariz	8
Leeds, Ala	4	Prescott, Ariz	8
Northport, Ala	3	Tempe, Ariz	5
Opelika, Ala	9	Williams, Ariz	4
Ozark, Ala	5	Winslow, Ariz	7
Piedmont, Ala	4	Yuma, Ariz	10

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Brinkley, Ark	3	Madera, Calif	6
Camden, Ark	8	Manhattan Beach, Calif	13
Clarendon, Ark	2	Martinez, Calif	9
Clarksville, Ark	2	Marysville, Calif	16
Conway, Ark	6	Menlo Park, Calif	6
Crossett, Ark	3	Mill Valley, Calif	6
De Queen, Ark	3	Montebello, Calif	19
Dermott, Ark	2	Monterey Park, Calif	15
Fayetteville, Ark	8	Mountain View, Calif	6
Fordyce, Ark	3	Napa, Calif	15
Harrison, Ark	5	Needles, Calif	6
Helena, Ark	7	Newport Beach, Calif	17
Malvern, Ark	4	North Sacramento, Calif	6
Mena, Ark	6	Oakdale, Calif	3
Monticello, Ark	3	Oceanside, Calif	16
Morrilton, Ark	3	Orange, Calif	11
Nashville, Ark	2	Oroville, Calif	7
Osceola, Ark	3	Oxnard, Calif	26
Paragould, Ark	6	Pacific Grove, Calif	6
Paris, Ark	2	Palm Springs, Calif	15
Pocahontas, Ark	2	Paso Robles, Calif	10
Prescott, Ark	3	Petaluma, Calif	11
Rogers, Ark	3	Piedmont, Calif	19
Russellville, Ark	6	Pittsburg, Calif	17
Searcy, Ark	4	Placerville, Calif	4
Siloam Springs, Ark	3	Porterville, Calif	8
Springdale, Ark	4	Red Bluff, Calif	4
Stuttgart, Ark	4	Redding, Calif	14
Trumann, Ark	5	Reedley, Calif	5
West Helena, Ark	4	Roseville, Calif	9
Wynne, Ark	3	San Anselmo, Calif	9
Antioch, Calif	6	San Bruno, Calif	12
Arcadia, Calif	18	San Carlos, Calif	8
Azusa, Calif	11	San Fernando, Calif	19
Banning, Calif	7	Sanger, Calif	7
Brea, Calif	3	San Luis Obispo, Calif	19
Calexico, Calif	9	San Marino, Calif	20
Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif	7	San Rafael, Calif	14
Chico, Calif	14	Santa Clara, Calif	10
Chino, Calif	6	Santa Maria, Calif	17
Chula Vista, Calif	12	Santa Paula, Calif	11
Claremont, Calif	5	Sausalito, Calif	8
Coalinga, Calif	8	Selma, Calif	6
Colton, Calif	18	Sierra Madre, Calif	7
Corona, Calif	13	Signal Hill, Calif	9
Coronado, Calif	17	South San Francisco, Calif	14
Covina, Calif	4	Sunnyvale, Calif	9
Culver City, Calif	26	Taft, Calif	5
Daly City, Calif	14	Torrance, Calif	20
Delano, Calif	9	Tracy, Calif	12
Dinuba, Calif	5	Tulare, Calif	14
El Cerrito, Calif	21	Turlock, Calif	12
El Monte, Calif	11	Ukiah, Calif	7
El Segundo, Calif	14	Upland, Calif	21
Emeryville, Calif	12	Visalia, Calif	16
Escondido, Calif	9	Watsonville, Calif	16
Exeter, Calif	4	Woodland, Calif	11
Fillmore, Calif	4	Yuba City, Calif	6
Fort Bragg, Calif	4	Alamosa, Colo	6
Gardena, Calif	9	Aurora, Colo	7
Glendora, Calif	4	Canon City, Colo	3
Grass Valley, Calif	7	Delta, Colo	5
Hanford, Calif	15	Durango, Colo	4
Hawthorne, Calif	16	Englewood, Colo	9
Hayward, Calif	15	Florence, Colo	2
Healdsburg, Calif	7	Fort Morgan, Colo	5
Hemet, Calif	4	Golden, Colo	5
Hermosa Beach, Calif	13	La Junta, Colo	11
Hillsborough, Calif	9	Lamar, Colo	4
Huntington Beach, Calif	11	Leadville, Colo	3
Laguna Beach, Calif	12	Longmont, Colo	8
La Mesa, Calif	9	Loveland, Colo	8
La Verne, Calif	5	Monte Vista, Colo	3
Lindsay, Calif	5	Montrose, Colo	5
Livermore, Calif	8	Rocky Ford, Colo	3
Lompoc, Calif	8	Salida, Colo	6
Los Gatos, Calif	4	Sterling, Colo	8

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Walsenburg, Colo	8
Danielson, Conn	3
Groton, Conn	8
Putnam, Conn	8
Rockville, Conn	7
Southington, Conn	14
Stafford Springs, Conn	3
Winsted, Conn	10
Dover, Del	9
Laurel, Del	8
Milford, Del	6
Newark, Del	7
Seaford, Del	3
Apalachicola, Fla	3
Auburndale, Fla	2
Avon Park, Fla	3
Bartow, Fla	10
Belle Glade, Fla	8
Cocoa, Fla	5
Coral Gables, Fla	30
Dade City, Fla	3
Dania, Fla	3
De Funiak Springs, Fla	3
De Land, Fla	9
Delray Beach, Fla	7
Eustis, Fla	3
Fernandina, Fla	3
Fort Pierce, Fla	15
Haines City, Fla	4
Hialeah, Fla	10
Hollywood, Fla	16
Homestead, Fla	5
Jacksonville Beach, Fla	8
Kissimmee, Fla	3
Lake City, Fla	6
Lake Worth, Fla	15
Leesburg, Fla	7
Live Oak, Fla	4
Madison, Fla	2
Marianna, Fla	7
Melbourne, Fla	3
New Smyrna Beach, Fla	8
Ocala, Fla	15
Palatka, Fla	7
Palm Beach, Fla	36
Perry, Fla	2
Plant City, Fla	9
Quincy, Fla	6
Sebring, Fla	4
Vero Beach, Fla	5
Wauchula, Fla	3
Winter Park, Fla	6
Americus, Ga	10
Bainbridge, Ga	12
Barnesville, Ga	4
Baxley, Ga	4
Blakely, Ga	3
Buford, Ga	6
Cairo, Ga	5
Calhoun, Ga	4
Canton, Ga	3
Carrollton, Ga	7
Cartersville, Ga	6
Cedartown, Ga	11
College Park, Ga	9
Commerce, Ga	4
Cordele, Ga	8
Covington, Ga	5
Cuthbert, Ga	4
Dawson, Ga	5
Douglas, Ga	9
Dublin, Ga	7
Eastman, Ga	2
Elberton, Ga	9
Fitzgerald, Ga	6
Fort Valley, Ga	4
Hapeville, Ga	15
Hawkinsville, Ga	3
Hogansville, Ga	6
Jesup, Ga	3
Lafayette, Ga	4
Manchester, Ga	4
Marietta, Ga	12
Milledgeville, Ga	7
Monroe, Ga	6
Newman, Ga	8
Pelham, Ga	5
Porterdale, Ga	5
Quitman, Ga	5
Rockmart, Ga	5
Rossville, Ga	2
Sandersville, Ga	2
Silvertown, Ga	1
Statesboro, Ga	7
Sylvania, Ga	3
Thomson, Ga	5
Tifton, Ga	8
Toccoa, Ga	8
Trion, Ga	5
Waynesboro, Ga	4
West Point, Ga	6
Winder, Ga	4
Alameda, Idaho	1
Blackfoot, Idaho	4
Burley, Idaho	6
Caldwell, Idaho	9
Emmett, Idaho	4
Gooding, Idaho	3
Jerome, Idaho	3
Kellogg, Idaho	4
Malad City, Idaho	2
Montpelier, Idaho	3
Moscow, Idaho	6
Payette, Idaho	3
Preston, Idaho	3
Rupert, Idaho	3
St. Anthony, Idaho	2
Sandpoint, Idaho	4
Weiser, Idaho	6
Abingdon, Ill	2
Aledo, Ill	1
Anna, Ill	4
Arlington Heights, Ill	8
Barrington, Ill	3
Batavia, Ill	5
Beardstown, Ill	6
Bellwood, Ill	8
Belvidere, Ill	6
Bradley, Ill	3
Bushnell, Ill	2
Carbondale, Ill	5
Carlinville, Ill	4
Carlyle, Ill	1
Carmi, Ill	6
Carterville, Ill	1
Carthage, Ill	1
Casey, Ill	3
Charleston, Ill	4
Christopher, Ill	2
Clinton, Ill	3
Collinsville, Ill	10
Creve Coeur, Ill	1
Crystal Lake, Ill	3
De Kalb, Ill	12
Des Plaines, Ill	13
Dolton, Ill	2
Downers Grove, Ill	8
Du Quoin, Ill	5
East Alton, Ill	5
East Peoria, Ill	9
Edwardsville, Ill	6
Effingham, Ill	5
Eldorado, Ill	2
Evergreen Park, Ill	9

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Fairfield, Ill	5	Salem, Ill	6
Flora, Ill	6	Sandwich, Ill	2
Franklin Park, Ill	5	Savanna, Ill	6
Fulton, Ill	1	Shelbyville, Ill	3
Galena, Ill	3	Silvis, Ill	2
Galva, Ill	2	Skokie, Ill	15
Geneseo, Ill	4	South Beloit, Ill	2
Geneva, Ill	8	Sparta, Ill	2
Georgetown, Ill	2	Spring Valley, Ill	4
Gillespie, Ill	4	Staunton, Ill	3
Glencoe, Ill	11	Steger, Ill	2
Glen Ellyn, Ill	11	Sullivan, Ill	4
Glenview, Ill	4	Summit, Ill	20
Greenville, Ill	5	Sycamore, Ill	3
Havana, Ill	4	Taylorville, Ill	5
Herrin, Ill	4	Tuscola, Ill	1
Highland, Ill	4	Vandalia, Ill	5
Highwood, Ill	5	Venice, Ill	13
Hillsboro, Ill	4	Villa Park, Ill	7
Hinsdale, Ill	11	Washington Park, Ill	2
Homewood, Ill	4	Watseka, Ill	3
Hoopeston, Ill	3	West Chicago, Ill	3
Jerseyville, Ill	4	Western Springs, Ill	7
Johnston City, Ill	2	Westmont, Ill	4
Kenilworth, Ill	9	Wheaton, Ill	9
La Grange Park, Ill	5	White Hall, Ill	3
Lake Forest, Ill	20	Wood River, Ill	6
Lansing, Ill	5	Woodstock, Ill	6
Lawrenceville, Ill	4	Zeigler, Ill	3
Lemont, Ill	2	Zion, Ill	5
Libertyville, Ill	4	Alexandria, Ind	5
Litchfield, Ill	4	Angola, Ind	9
Lockport, Ill	3	Attica, Ind	2
Lombard, Ill	7	Auburn, Ind	4
Lyons, Ill	8	Aurora, Ind	3
McLeansboro, Ill	3	Batesville, Ind	2
Macomb, Ill	10	Beech Grove, Ind	4
Madison, Ill	12	Bicknell, Ind	3
Marion, Ill	6	Bluffton, Ind	6
Marseilles, Ill	3	Boonville, Ind	3
Marshall, Ill	4	Brazil, Ind	7
Mendota, Ill	4	Clinton, Ind	8
Metropolis, Ill	7	Columbia City, Ind	4
Monmouth, Ill	8	Crown Point, Ind	4
Monticello, Ill	2	Decatur, Ind	7
Morris, Ill	4	Dunkirk, Ind	2
Mount Carmel, Ill	6	East Gary, Ind	3
Mount Olive, Ill	3	Franklin, Ind	4
Murphysboro, Ill	5	Garrett, Ind	3
Nameoki, Ill	3	Gas City, Ind	3
Naperville, Ill	7	Greencastle, Ind	4
Nokomis, Ill	2	Greenfield, Ind	3
Normal, Ill	8	Greensburg, Ind	5
North Chicago, Ill	8	Hartford City, Ind	4
Oak Lawn, Ill	4	Highland, Ind	1
Oglesby, Ill	4	Hobart, Ind	4
Oregon, Ill	3	Huntingburg, Ind	2
Pana, Ill	4	Jasonville, Ind	3
Paris, Ill	9	Jasper, Ind	2
Paxton, Ill	2	Kendallville, Ind	4
Peoria Heights, Ill	3	Lawrenceburg, Ind	4
Peru, Ill	7	Lebanon, Ind	5
Petersburg, Ill	3	Linton, Ind	5
Phoenix, Ill	1	Madison, Ind	6
Pinckneyville, Ill	2	Martinsville, Ind	4
Pittsfield, Ill	2	Mitchell, Ind	3
Pontiac, Ill	6	Monticello, Ind	2
Princeton, Ill	4	Mount Vernon, Ind	4
Riverdale, Ill	3	Nappanee, Ind	3
River Forest, Ill	22	Noblesville, Ind	6
River Grove, Ill	6	North Manchester, Ind	2
Riverside, Ill	13	North Vernon, Ind	4
Robinson, Ill	4	Oakland City, Ind	2
Rochelle, Ill	5	Petersburg, Ind	2
Rock Falls, Ill	4	Plymouth, Ind	3
Roodhouse, Ill	3	Portland, Ind	4
St. Charles, Ill	5	Princeton, Ind	5

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Rensselaer, Ind	3	Washington, Iowa	3
Rochester, Ind	4	Waukon, Iowa	3
Rushville, Ind	6	Waverly, Iowa	2
Salem, Ind	2	Webster City, Iowa	5
Seymour, Ind	5	West Des Moines, Iowa	2
Sullivan, Ind	3	Winterset, Iowa	3
Tell City, Ind	2	Abilene, Kans	4
Tipton, Ind	5	Anthony, Kans	3
Union City, Ind	3	Augusta, Kans	6
Valparaiso, Ind	11	Baxter Springs, Kans	4
Wabash, Ind	10	Belleville, Kans	3
Warsaw, Ind	5	Beloit, Kans	3
Washington, Ind	8	Caney, Kans	3
West Lafayette, Ind	8	Cherryvale, Kans	3
West Terre Haute, Ind	4	Clay Center, Kans	4
Winchester, Ind	7	Columbus, Kans	3
Albia, Iowa	4	Concordia, Kans	3
Algona, Iowa	4	Council Grove, Kans	3
Anamosa, Iowa	2	Dodge City, Kans	8
Atlantic, Iowa	3	Eureka, Kans	3
Belle Plaine, Iowa	2	Fredonia, Kans	3
Bettendorf, Iowa	4	Galena, Kans	6
Bloomfield, Iowa	2	Garden City, Kans	9
Carroll, Iowa	3	Garnett, Kans	3
Cedar Falls, Iowa	7	Girard, Kans	2
Centerville, Iowa	6	Goodland, Kans	3
Chariton, Iowa	3	Great Bend, Kans	8
Charles City, Iowa	6	Hays, Kans	6
Cherokee, Iowa	5	Herington, Kans	3
Clarinda, Iowa	3	Hiawatha, Kans	3
Clarion, Iowa	1	Hoisington, Kans	3
Clear Lake, Iowa	3	Holton, Kans	3
Cresco, Iowa	2	Horton, Kans	3
Creston, Iowa	6	Iola, Kans	8
Decorah, Iowa	3	Junction City, Kans	11
Denison, Iowa	3	Larned, Kans	3
Eagle Grove, Iowa	3	Liberal, Kans	5
Eldora, Iowa	3	Lyons, Kans	3
Emmetsburg, Iowa	4	McPherson, Kans	9
Estherville, Iowa	6	Marysville, Kans	3
Fairfield, Iowa	3	Neodesha, Kans	3
Forest City, Iowa	2	Norton, Kans	2
Glenwood, Iowa	2	Olathe, Kans	4
Grinnell, Iowa	5	Osawatomie, Kans	4
Hampton, Iowa	2	Paola, Kans	3
Harlan, Iowa	2	Pratt, Kans	5
Hawarden, Iowa	3	Russell, Kans	5
Humboldt, Iowa	2	Wellington, Kans	8
Independence, Iowa	4	Winfield, Kans	10
Indianola, Iowa	3	Bardstown, Ky	3
Iowa Falls, Iowa	4	Bellevue, Ky	5
Jefferson, Iowa	3	Carrollton, Ky	3
Knoxville, Iowa	5	Central City, Ky	4
Le Mars, Iowa	4	Corbin, Ky	7
Maquoketa, Iowa	4	Cumberland, Ky	6
Marion, Iowa	3	Cynthiana, Ky	7
Missouri Valley, Iowa	3	Danville, Ky	8
Monticello, Iowa	4	Dawson Springs, Ky	4
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5	Dayton, Ky	5
Nevada, Iowa	3	Elizabethtown, Ky	6
New Hampton, Iowa	2	Franklin, Ky	7
Oelwein, Iowa	5	Georgetown, Ky	5
Onawa, Iowa	3	Glasgow, Ky	10
Osage, Iowa	2	Harlan, Ky	7
Osceola, Iowa	2	Harrodsburg, Ky	5
Pella, Iowa	2	Hazard, Ky	7
Perry, Iowa	4	Irvine, Ky	4
Red Oak, Iowa	6	Jenkins, Ky	8
Rock Rapids, Iowa	2	Lebanon, Ky	4
Sac City, Iowa	2	Ludlow, Ky	5
Sheldon, Iowa	2	Madisonville, Ky	11
Shenandoah, Iowa	4	Mayfield, Ky	8
Spencer, Iowa	8	Maysville, Ky	11
Storm Lake, Iowa	3	Morganfield, Ky	3
Tama, Iowa	1	Mount Sterling, Ky	7
Tipton, Iowa	2	Murray, Ky	4
Vinton, Iowa	3	Nicholasville, Ky	5

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Paris, Ky	7
Pikeville, Ky	9
Pineville, Ky	4
Princeton, Ky	5
Providence, Ky	3
Richmond, Ky	10
Russellville, Ky	4
Shelbyville, Ky	6
Versailles, Ky	4
Winchester, Ky	9
Abbeville, La	7
Bastrop, La	8
Bossier City, La	11
Bunkie, La	3
De Ridder, La	2
De Quincy, La	8
Donaldsonville, La	4
Eunice, La	5
Franklin, La	4
Hammond, La	5
Homer, La	3
Houma, La	10
Jeanerette, La	2
Jennings, La	5
Jonesboro, La	3
Kaplan, La	3
Leesville, La	15
Morgan City, La	5
Opelousas, La	8
Pineville, La	3
Ponchatoula, La	3
Rayne, La	7
Ruston, La	6
Slidell, La	3
Spring Hill, La	2
Tallulah, La	6
Thibodaux, La	7
Ville Platte, La	5
Westwego, La	1
West Monroe, La	10
Winnfield, La	3
Winnsboro, La	2
Belfast, Maine	3
Brewer, Maine	5
Brunswick, Maine	11
Calais, Maine	6
Eastport, Maine	3
Ellsworth, Maine	3
Fairfield, Maine	2
Fort Fairfield, Maine	4
Gardiner, Maine	5
Hallowell, Maine	3
Madison, Maine	3
Old Town, Maine	6
Presque Isle, Maine	7
Rockland, Maine	11
Rumford, Maine	10
Saco, Maine	9
Brunswick, Md	3
Crisfield, Md	4
Easton, Md	6
Elkton, Md	4
Frostburg, Md	5
Greenbelt, Md	8
Havre de Grace, Md	2
Laurel, Md	4
Pocomoke City, Md	4
Takoma Park, Md	12
Westernport, Md	1
Westminster, Md	5
Abington, Mass	3
Amherst, Mass	5
Auburn, Mass	8
Ayer, Mass	6
Barnstable, Mass	18
Blackstone, Mass	2
Bridgewater, Mass	6
Canton, Mass	8
Concord, Mass	11
Dalton, Mass	3
Dartmouth, Mass	12
Dracut, Mass	3
Franklin, Mass	8
Great Barrington, Mass	7
Hingham, Mass	13
Hopedale, Mass	3
Hudson, Mass	11
Ipswich, Mass	8
Lee, Mass	2
Longmeadow, Mass	10
Ludlow, Mass	11
Mansfield, Mass	9
Middleboro, Mass	8
Millbury, Mass	2
Montague, Mass	6
Nantucket, Mass	7
North Andover, Mass	6
Orange, Mass	4
Palmer, Mass	7
Provincetown, Mass	7
Randolph, Mass	7
Rockland, Mass	5
Rockport, Mass	7
Somerset, Mass	4
South Hadley, Mass	5
Spencer, Mass	3
Stoughton, Mass	6
Uxbridge, Mass	5
Walpole, Mass	13
Ware, Mass	5
Whitman, Mass	7
Winchendon, Mass	7
Albion, Mich	7
Allegan, Mich	3
Allen Park, Mich	8
Alma, Mich	5
Belding, Mich	2
Berkley, Mich	7
Bessemer, Mich	3
Big Rapids, Mich	2
Boyne City, Mich	3
Buchanan, Mich	4
Cadillac, Mich	9
Caro, Mich	2
Center Line, Mich	5
Charlotte, Mich	3
Cheboygan, Mich	4
Clawson, Mich	4
Coldwater, Mich	6
Crystal Falls, Mich	3
Dowagiac, Mich	6
Durand, Mich	1
East Detroit, Mich	12
East Grand Rapids, Mich	7
East Lansing, Mich	5
Eaton Rapids, Mich	2
Fenton, Mich	2
Fremont, Mich	2
Garden City, Mich	7
Gladstone, Mich	3
Grand Haven, Mich	6
Grand Ledge, Mich	2
Greenville, Mich	6
Grosse Pointe, Mich	15
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich	21
Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich	11
Hancock, Mich	4
Hastings, Mich	4
Hillsdale, Mich	3
Houghton, Mich	3
Howell, Mich	3
Inkster, Mich	15
Ionia, Mich	4
Iron River, Mich	3

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Ishpeming, Mich.	10
Kingsford, Mich.	4
L'Anse, Mich.	3
Lapeer, Mich.	2
Laurium, Mich.	4
Ludington, Mich.	7
Manistee, Mich.	7
Manistique, Mich.	4
Marine City, Mich.	2
Marshall, Mich.	5
Mason, Mich.	4
Melvindale, Mich.	10
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	5
Munising, Mich.	4
Negaunee, Mich.	12
Newberry, Mich.	2
Northville, Mich.	4
Norway, Mich.	3
Otsego, Mich.	2
Petoskey, Mich.	6
Pleasant Ridge, Mich.	5
Plymouth, Mich.	9
Rochester, Mich.	5
Rogers City, Mich.	2
Roseville, Mich.	11
St. Clair, Mich.	3
St. Ignace, Mich.	1
St. Johns, Mich.	3
St. Joseph, Mich.	12
St. Louis, Mich.	3
South Haven, Mich.	6
Sturgis, Mich.	7
Three Rivers, Mich.	8
Trenton, Mich.	12
Wakefield, Mich.	5
Wayne, Mich.	11
Zeeland, Mich.	7
Alexandria, Minn.	5
Anoka, Minn.	4
Bayport, Minn.	2
Bemidji, Minn.	8
Benson, Minn.	2
Blue Earth, Minn.	3
Breckenridge, Minn.	3
Chisholm, Minn.	13
Cloquet, Minn.	8
Columbia Heights, Minn.	7
Crookston, Minn.	8
Crosby, Minn.	3
East Grand Forks, Minn.	8
Edina, Minn.	5
Ely, Minn.	13
Eveleth, Minn.	16
Fairmont, Minn.	7
Gilbert, Minn.	6
Glenwood, Minn.	3
Grand Rapids, Minn.	4
Hastings, Minn.	5
Hopkins, Minn.	3
Hutchinson, Minn.	5
International Falls, Minn.	6
Jackson, Minn.	2
Lake City, Minn.	3
Litchfield, Minn.	2
Little Falls, Minn.	6
Luverne, Minn.	3
Marshall, Minn.	5
Montevideo, Minn.	5
Moorhead, Minn.	10
Morris, Minn.	2
New Ulm, Minn.	7
Northfield, Minn.	3
North Mankato, Minn.	3
North St. Paul, Minn.	2
Owatonna, Minn.	8
Park Rapids, Minn.	2
Pipestone, Minn.	3
Red Wing, Minn.	11
Redwood Falls, Minn.	3
Richfield, Minn.	5
Robbinsdale, Minn.	5
St. James, Minn.	3
St. Louis Park, Minn.	5
St. Peter, Minn.	3
Sauk Centre, Minn.	2
Sauk Rapids, Minn.	1
Sleepy Eye, Minn.	3
Staples, Minn.	3
Stillwater, Minn.	8
Thief River Falls, Minn.	7
Tracy, Minn.	2
Two Harbors, Minn.	5
Wadena, Minn.	4
Waseca, Minn.	3
West St. Paul, Minn.	4
White Bear Lake, Minn.	2
Willmar, Minn.	8
Windom, Minn.	1
Worthington, Minn.	7
Aberdeen, Miss.	5
Brookhaven, Miss.	6
Canton, Miss.	6
Columbia, Miss.	7
Corinth, Miss.	10
Grenada, Miss.	6
Indianola, Miss.	5
Leland, Miss.	4
Lexington, Miss.	2
McComb, Miss.	7
Moss Point, Miss.	3
Oxford, Miss.	4
Pascagoula, Miss.	12
Pass Christian, Miss.	2
Philadelphia, Miss.	3
Picayune, Miss.	4
Tupelo, Miss.	9
Water Valley, Miss.	4
West Point, Miss.	5
Winona, Miss.	2
Yazoo City, Miss.	9
Aurora, Mo.	4
Berkeley, Mo.	2
Bonne Terre, Mo.	2
Boonville, Mo.	5
Brentwood, Mo.	7
Brookfield, Mo.	3
Butler, Mo.	2
California, Mo.	1
Cameron, Mo.	3
Carrollton, Mo.	3
Caruthersville, Mo.	6
Chillicothe, Mo.	9
Crystal City, Mo.	1
Desoto, Mo.	2
Dexter, Mo.	4
Eldon, Mo.	2
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	4
Farmington, Mo.	2
Fayette, Mo.	2
Ferguson, Mo.	5
Festus, Mo.	1
Fredericktown, Mo.	2
Fulton, Mo.	7
Glendale, Mo.	6
Hayti, Mo.	3
Higginsville, Mo.	3
Jackson, Mo.	7
Kennett, Mo.	4
Ladue, Mo.	10
Lamar, Mo.	2
Lexington, Mo.	3
Liberty, Mo.	3
Louisiana, Mo.	4
Macon, Mo.	5

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Malden, Mo	2
Marceline, Mo	3
Marshall, Mo	6
Maryville, Mo	4
Mexico, Mo	10
Monett, Mo	4
Neosho, Mo	6
Nevada, Mo	6
North Kansas City, Mo	5
Overland, Mo	6
Richmond, Mo	5
Rolla, Mo	5
Ste. Genevieve, Mo	2
Salem, Mo	3
Sikeston, Mo	4
Slater, Mo	2
Sullivan, Mo	2
Trenton, Mo	5
Vandalia, Mo	1
Washington, Mo	4
Webb City, Mo	5
West Plains, Mo	4
Bozeman, Mont	8
Cut Bank, Mont	3
Deer Lodge, Mont	4
Dillon, Mont	4
Glasgow, Mont	3
Glendive, Mont	4
Havre, Mont	8
Kalispell, Mont	7
Laurel, Mont	2
Lewistown, Mont	5
Livingston, Mont	8
Miles City, Mont	9
Shelby, Mont	3
Sidney, Mont	2
Whitefish, Mont	3
Alliance, Nebr	9
Auburn, Nebr	4
Blair, Nebr	5
Broken Bow, Nebr	2
Chadron, Nebr	2
Columbus, Nebr	6
Crete, Nebr	3
Fairbury, Nebr	7
Falls City, Nebr	4
Gering, Nebr	4
Holdrege, Nebr	3
Kearney, Nebr	10
Lexington, Nebr	3
McCook, Nebr	7
Nebraska City, Nebr	4
Ogallala, Nebr	2
O'Neill, Nebr	2
Plattsmouth, Nebr	3
Seward, Nebr	3
Sidney, Nebr	6
South Sioux City, Nebr	4
Superior, Nebr	2
Wahoo, Nebr	3
Wayne, Nebr	3
West Point, Nebr	2
York, Nebr	6
Elko, Nev	6
Ely, Nev	5
Las Vegas, Nev	50
Sparks, Nev	6
Derry, N. H	5
Exeter, N. H	5
Franklin, N. H	5
Lebanon, N. H	6
Littleton, N. H	2
Milford, N. H	3
Newport, N. H	3
Somersworth, N. H	9
Audubon, N. J	13
Belmar, N. J	12
Beverly, N. J	2
Bogota, N. J	11
Boonton, N. J	8
Bordentown, N. J	6
Bound Brook, N. J	12
Bradley Beach, N. J	11
Butler, N. J	4
Caldwell, N. J	11
Cape May, N. J	9
Carlstadt, N. J	9
Chatham, N. J	7
Clementon, N. J	2
Closter, N. J	7
Dumont, N. J	13
Dunellen, N. J	7
East Paterson, N. J	6
East Rutherford, N. J	13
Edgewater, N. J	26
Egg Harbor City, N. J	1
Fairlawn, N. J	15
Flemington, N. J	3
Fort Lee, N. J	21
Franklin, N. J	3
Freehold, N. J	7
Garwood, N. J	6
Glassboro, N. J	3
Glen Ridge, N. J	20
Glen Rock, N. J	9
Guttenberg, N. J	11
Hackettstown, N. J	4
Haddonfield, N. J	20
Haddon Heights, N. J	11
Haledon, N. J	6
Hammonton, N. J	7
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J	11
Highland Park, N .J	18
Hightstown, N. J	4
Hillsdale, N. J	6
Keansburg, N. J	10
Keyport, N. J	7
Lambertville, N. J	4
Leonia, N. J	13
Lindenwold, N. J	3
Little Ferry, N. J	7
Madison, N. J	14
Manville, N. J	11
Margate City, N. J	12
Matawan, N. J	4
Maywood, N. J	10
Merchantville, N. J	9
Metuchen, N. J	9
Middlesex, N. J	4
Midland Park, N. J	4
Milltown, N. J	2
New Milford, N. J	8
Newton, N. J	5
North Arlington, N. J	15
Northfield, N. J	4
North Haledon, N. J	2
Oaklyn, N. J	4
Ocean City, N. J	27
Oceanport, N. J	1
Oradell, N. J	6
Palisades Park, N. J	10
Palmyra, N. J	7
Paramus, N. J	5
Park Ridge, N. J	3
Paulsboro, N. J	10
Penns Grove, N. J	7
Pitman, N. J	6
Pompton Lakes, N. J	4
Princeton, N. J	14
Prospect Park, N. J	3
Ramsey, N. J	4
Raritan, N. J	4
Ridgefield, N. J	12
River Edge, N. J	7

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Rockaway, N. J	2
Roselle Park, N. J	11
Rumson, N. J	8
Runnemede, N. J	4
Salem, N. J	9
Sayreville, N. J	15
Secaucus, N. J	18
Somerville, N. J	15
South Plainfield, N. J	8
Tenafly, N. J	17
Totowa, N. J	5
Ventnor City, N. J	29
Verona, N. J	17
Vineland, N. J	12
Wallington, N. J	12
Wanaque, N. J	2
Washington, N. J	4
West Caldwell, N. J	6
West Paterson, N. J	3
Westville, N. J	6
Westwood, N. J	10
Wharton, N. J	2
Wildwood, N. J	17
Woodbury, N. J	16
Woodlynne, N. J	4
Wood-Ridge, N. J	12
Alamogordo, N. Mex	4
Belen, N. Mex	6
Carlsbad, N. Mex	8
Clayton, N. Mex	5
Deming, N. Mex	6
Gallup, N. Mex	6
Hot Springs, N. Mex	5
Las Cruces, N. Mex	8
Las Vegas City, N. Mex	8
Las Vegas town, N. Mex	3
Lordsburg, N. Mex	3
Portales, N. Mex	4
Raton, N. Mex	6
Silver City, N. Mex	6
Socorro, N. Mex	5
Tucumcari, N. Mex	7
Albion, N. Y	4
Amityville, N. Y	11
Babylon, N. Y	11
Baldwinsville, N. Y	3
Ballston Spa, N. Y	3
Bath, N. Y	9
Brockport, N. Y	3
Bronxville, N. Y	20
Canajoharie, N. Y	2
Canadaigua, N. Y	8
Canastota, N. Y	4
Canisteo, N. Y	1
Canton, N. Y	5
Carthage, N. Y	5
Catskill, N. Y	4
Cobleskill, N. Y	2
Cooperstown, N. Y	2
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y	8
Dannemora, N. Y	1
Dansville, N. Y	6
Depew, N. Y	8
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y	11
Dolgeville, N. Y	4
East Aurora, N. Y	8
East Rochester, N. Y	5
East Syracuse, N. Y	4
Ellenville, N. Y	4
Elmira Heights, N. Y	3
Elmsford, N. Y	6
Falconer, N. Y	3
Fort Edward, N. Y	3
Fort Plain, N. Y	2
Frankfort, N. Y	3
Fredonia, N. Y	5
Goshen, N. Y	4
Gouverneur, N. Y	5
Gowanda, N. Y	3
Granville, N. Y	3
Green Island, N. Y	6
Greenport, N. Y	5
Hamburg, N. Y	4
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y	15
Haverstraw, N. Y	9
Herkimer, N. Y	12
Highland Falls, N. Y	3
Homer, N. Y	1
Hoosick Falls, N. Y	3
Horseheads, N. Y	3
Hudson Falls, N. Y	5
Ilion, N. Y	12
Irvington, N. Y	10
Lake Placid, N. Y	5
Lancaster, N. Y	7
Larchmont, N. Y	18
Le Roy, N. Y	3
Liberty, N. Y	6
Lindenhurst, N. Y	10
Liverpool, N. Y	1
Long Beach, N. Y	37
Lowville, N. Y	2
Lyons, N. Y	3
Malone, N. Y	9
Malverne, N. Y	10
Mechanicville, N. Y	8
Medina, N. Y	7
Mohawk, N. Y	3
Monticello, N. Y	7
Mount Kisco, N. Y	12
Mount Morris, N. Y	2
Newark, N. Y	10
New York Mills, N. Y	1
North Pelham, N. Y	14
Northport, N. Y	6
North Tarrytown, N. Y	17
Norwich, N. Y	8
Nyack, N. Y	13
Owego, N. Y	5
Palmyra, N. Y	2
Pelham Manor, N. Y	23
Penn Yan, N. Y	5
Pleasantville, N. Y	11
Port Jervis, N. Y	14
Potsdam, N. Y	5
Rye, N. Y	32
Sag Harbor, N. Y	3
Salamanca, N. Y	12
Saranac Lake, N. Y	7
Saugerties, N. Y	5
Scotia, N. Y	8
Seneca Falls, N. Y	8
Sidney, N. Y	3
Silver Creek, N. Y	4
Sloan, N. Y	5
Solvay, N. Y	12
Southampton, N. Y	7
Spring Valley, N. Y	6
Springville, N. Y	4
Suffern, N. Y	8
Tarrytown, N. Y	16
Ticonderoga, N. Y	4
Tuckahoe, N. Y	15
Tupper Lake, N. Y	4
Walden, N. Y	8
Wappingers Falls, N. Y	3
Warsaw, N. Y	3
Waterford, N. Y	6
Waterloo, N. Y	4
Watkins Glen, N. Y	2
Waverly, N. Y	4
Wellsville, N. Y	7
Westfield, N. Y	4
Whitehall, N. Y	3

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Whitesboro, N. Y.	1
Yorkville, N. Y.	1
Albemarle, N. C.	11
Asheboro, N. C.	8
Beaufort, N. C.	3
Belmont, N. C.	6
Bessemer City, N. C.	3
Canton, N. C.	9
Chapel Hill, N. C.	6
Cherryville, N. C.	4
Clinton, N. C.	5
Dunn, N. C.	6
Edenton, N. C.	5
Elkin, N. C.	5
Farmville, N. C.	4
Forest City, N. C.	5
Graham, N. C.	3
Hamlet, N. C.	5
Henderson, N. C.	11
Hendersonville, N. C.	10
Kings Mountain, N. C.	8
Laurinburg, N. C.	9
Lenoir, N. C.	11
Lincolnton, N. C.	5
Lumberton, N. C.	13
Marion, N. C.	4
Monroe, N. C.	9
Mooresville, N. C.	7
Morehead City, N. C.	5
Morganton, N. C.	11
Mount Airy, N. C.	13
Mount Olive, N. C.	3
Newton, N. C.	6
North Wilkesboro, N. C.	6
Oxford, N. C.	5
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	10
Rockingham, N. C.	6
Samford, N. C.	5
Smithfield, N. C.	6
Spencer, N. C.	2
Spindale, N. C.	3
Tarboro, N. C.	8
Valdese, N. C.	3
Washington, N. C.	11
Waynesville, N. C.	5
Whiteville, N. C.	5
Williamston, N. C.	6
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	4
Dickinson, N. Dak.	4
Grafton, N. Dak.	3
Jamestown, N. Dak.	6
Mandan, N. Dak.	4
Valley City, N. Dak.	6
Wahpeton, N. Dak.	3
Williston, N. Dak.	5
Amherst, Ohio	1
Athens, Ohio	6
Barnesville, Ohio	2
Bay, Ohio	3
Bedford, Ohio	8
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9
Bellevue, Ohio	6
Berea, Ohio	5
Bexley, Ohio	14
Bowling Green, Ohio	5
Bridgeport, Ohio	4
Bryan, Ohio	6
Bucyrus, Ohio	12
Cadiz, Ohio	2
Carey, Ohio	5
Carrollton, Ohio	1
Celina, Ohio	3
Chagrin Falls, Ohio	4
Cheviot, Ohio	8
Circleville, Ohio	7
Columbiana, Ohio	2
Conneaut, Ohio	8
Crestline, Ohio	4
Crooksville, Ohio	1
Deer Park, Ohio	4
Defiance, Ohio	6
Delaware, Ohio	9
Delphos, Ohio	5
Dennison, Ohio	4
Dover, Ohio	11
East Palestine, Ohio	5
Eaton, Ohio	3
Elmwood Place, Ohio	4
Fairport Harbor, Ohio	3
Fairview, Ohio	4
Franklin, Ohio	4
Galion, Ohio	9
Gallipolis, Ohio	5
Geneva, Ohio	4
Girard, Ohio	7
Glouster, Ohio	2
Grandview Heights, Ohio	4
Greenfield, Ohio	4
Greenhills, Ohio	4
Greenville, Ohio	9
Hicksville, Ohio	2
Hubbard, Ohio	4
Jackson, Ohio	6
Kent, Ohio	5
Kenton, Ohio	8
Lebanon, Ohio	5
Lockland, Ohio	13
Logan, Ohio	5
London, Ohio	4
Louisville, Ohio	2
Maple Heights, Ohio	11
Marysville, Ohio	3
Maumee, Ohio	6
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	3
Medina, Ohio	3
Miamisburg, Ohio	7
Middleport, Ohio	2
Minerva, Ohio	2
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5
Montpelier, Ohio	4
Mount Healthy, Ohio	4
Napoleon, Ohio	5
Nelsonville, Ohio	4
New Boston, Ohio	7
Newburgh Heights, Ohio	7
Newcomerstown, Ohio	4
New Lexington, Ohio	2
Newton Falls, Ohio	4
North Baltimore, Ohio	2
North Canton, Ohio	3
North College Hill, Ohio	4
North Olmsted, Ohio	4
North Royalton, Ohio	3
Norwalk, Ohio	9
Oakwood, Ohio	14
Oberlin, Ohio	4
Orrville, Ohio	2
Oxford, Ohio	3
Perrysburg, Ohio	6
Pomeroy, Ohio	4
Port Clinton, Ohio	7
Ravenna, Ohio	8
Reading, Ohio	10
Rittman, Ohio	1
Rocky River, Ohio	12
St. Bernard, Ohio	13
St. Clairsville, Ohio	2
St. Marys, Ohio	5
Sebring, Ohio	2
Shadyside, Ohio	2
Shelby, Ohio	9
Sidney, Ohio	11
Silverton, Ohio	5
South Euclid, Ohio	8

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Tipp City, Ohio	2
Toronto, Ohio	4
Troy, Ohio	10
Uhrichsville, Ohio	4
University Heights, Ohio	10
Upper Arlington, Ohio	8
Upper Sandusky, Ohio	3
Urbana, Ohio	9
Van Wert, Ohio	10
Wadsworth, Ohio	4
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5
Washington Court House, Ohio	9
Wellington, Ohio	2
Wellston, Ohio	4
Wellsville, Ohio	4
Westerville, Ohio	3
Westlake, Ohio	6
Wickliffe, Ohio	7
Willard, Ohio	4
Willoughby, Ohio	9
Wilmington, Ohio	5
Wyoming, Ohio	9
Altus, Okla	6
Alva, Okla	4
Atoka, Okla	5
Bethany, Okla	3
Blackwell, Okla	12
Bristow, Okla	6
Chandler, Okla	3
Claremore, Okla	5
Cleveland, Okla	2
Clinton, Okla	7
Cushing, Okla	9
Drumright, Okla	2
Duncan, Okla	11
Edmond, Okla	4
Elk City, Okla	4
Frederick, Okla	5
Hartshorne, Okla	2
Henryetta, Okla	6
Hobart, Okla	4
Holdenville, Okla	6
Hollis, Okla	2
Hominy, Okla	3
Hugo, Okla	5
Idabel, Okla	2
Kingfisher, Okla	5
Madill, Okla	4
Mangum, Okla	4
Marlow, Okla	3
Miami, Okla	9
Nowata, Okla	3
Okemah, Okla	3
Pauls Valley, Okla	5
Pawhuska, Okla	9
Pawnee, Okla	4
Perry, Okla	4
Picher, Okla	2
Poteau, Okla	2
Pryor Creek, Okla	4
Purcell, Okla	4
Sand Springs, Okla	3
Tahlequah, Okla	4
Tonkawa, Okla	6
Vinita, Okla	4
Wagoner, Okla	2
Watonga, Okla	3
Weatherford, Okla	2
Albany, Oreg	8
Ashland, Oreg	6
Baker, Oreg	6
Burns, Oreg	4
Coquille, Oreg	3
Corvallis, Oreg	8
Cottage Grove, Oreg	3
Dallas, Oreg	3
Grants Pass, Oreg	7
Hillsboro, Oreg	4
Hood River, Oreg	4
La Grande, Oreg	8
Lebanon, Oreg	4
McMinnville, Oreg	3
Newberg, Oreg	3
North Bend, Oreg	3
Ontario, Oreg	3
Oregon City, Oreg	10
Pendleton, Oreg	10
Roseburg, Oreg	5
St. Helens, Oreg	4
Seaside, Oreg	5
Silverton, Oreg	4
Springfield, Oreg	5
The Dalles, Oreg	8
Tillamook, Oreg	4
Aldan, Pa	2
Ambler, Pa	5
Apollo, Pa	2
Archibald, Pa	4
Ashland, Pa	2
Aspinwall, Pa	4
Athens, Pa	3
Avalon, Pa	5
Avoca, Pa	2
Bangor, Pa	3
Beaver, Pa	8
Bedford, Pa	2
Bellefonte, Pa	5
Bellwood, Pa	2
Ben Avon, Pa	7
Bentleyville, Pa	1
Birdsboro, Pa	3
Blairsville, Pa	3
Blakely, Pa	3
Bloomsburg, Pa	4
Boyertown, Pa	4
Brackenridge, Pa	4
Brentwood, Pa	13
Bridgeport, Pa	5
Bridgeville, Pa	4
Brockway, Pa	1
Brookville, Pa	5
Brownsville, Pa	9
Burnham, Pa	1
California, Pa	3
Camp Hill, Pa	2
Catasauqua, Pa	3
Clarion, Pa	3
Clarks Summit, Pa	1
Clearfield, Pa	3
Clifton Heights, Pa	5
Clymer, Pa	2
Coaldale, Pa	5
Collingdale, Pa	5
Coplay, Pa	2
Corry, Pa	7
Crafton, Pa	16
Cresson, Pa	1
Dallastown, Pa	1
Danville, Pa	2
Derry, Pa	1
Downingtown, Pa	4
Doylestown, Pa	4
Dupont, Pa	2
Duryea, Pa	4
East Conemaugh, Pa	2
East Lansdowne, Pa	5
East McKeesport, Pa	6
East Mauch Chunk, Pa	1
East Pittsburgh, Pa	17
East Stroudsburg, Pa	3
Ebensburg, Pa	3
Edgewood, Pa	11
Edwardsville, Pa	5
Elizabethtown, Pa	1

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Emmaus, Pa	5
Emporium, Pa	1
Emsworth, Pa	2
Ephrata, Pa	5
Etna, Pa	9
Exeter, Pa	5
Ferndale, Pa	2
Ford City, Pa	4
Forest City, Pa	3
Forest Hills, Pa	7
Forty Fort, Pa	6
Fountain Hill, Pa	4
Frackville, Pa	1
Franklin, Pa	12
Freedom, Pa	2
Freeland, Pa	3
Freeport, Pa	1
Gallitzin, Pa	3
Gettysburg, Pa	6
Glassport, Pa	6
Glenolden, Pa	5
Greencastle, Pa	2
Greenville, Pa	5
Grove City, Pa	3
Hatboro, Pa	4
Hellertown, Pa	3
Hollidaysburg, Pa	4
Honesdale, Pa	3
Hummelstown, Pa	2
Huntingdon, Pa	4
Ingram, Pa	4
Irwin, Pa	3
Jenkintown, Pa	8
Jermyn, Pa	1
Jersey Shore, Pa	2
Johnsonburg, Pa	2
Kane, Pa	4
Kennett Square, Pa	3
Kittanning, Pa	5
Kutztown, Pa	3
Lansdale, Pa	13
Lansford, Pa	2
Larksville, Pa	9
Laureldale, Pa	2
Leechburg, Pa	2
Lehighton, Pa	4
Lemoyne, Pa	2
Lewisburg, Pa	4
Lititz, Pa	2
Luzerne, Pa	5
Lykens, Pa	1
McAdoo, Pa	6
McDonald, Pa	2
Manheim, Pa	2
Marcus Hook, Pa	6
Masontown, Pa	3
Mauch Chunk, Pa	2
Mayfield, Pa	2
Mechanicsburg, Pa	4
Media, Pa	8
Meyersdale, Pa	3
Middletown, Pa	4
Midland, Pa	11
Millersburg, Pa	3
Milton, Pa	5
Minersville, Pa	3
Monaca, Pa	8
Monongahela, Pa	5
Montoursville, Pa	1
Moosic, Pa	5
Morrisville, Pa	4
Mount Joy, Pa	1
Mount Oliver, Pa	9
Mount Penn, Pa	2
Mount Pleasant, Pa	8
Mount Union, Pa	4
Muncy, Pa	4
Myerstown, Pa	2
Nanty-Glo, Pa	2
Narberth, Pa	6
Nazareth, Pa	4
New Brighton, Pa	5
New Cumberland, Pa	4
Northampton, Pa	6
North Bellevernon, Pa	1
North Catasauqua, Pa	2
North Charleroi, Pa	3
North East, Pa	3
Northumberland, Pa	2
Norwood, Pa	4
Oakmont, Pa	6
Olyphant, Pa	6
Oxford, Pa	4
Palmerton, Pa	4
Palmyra, Pa	2
Patton, Pa	1
Pen Argyl, Pa	2
Perkasie, Pa	1
Philipsburg, Pa	4
Pitcairn, Pa	3
Polk, Pa	1
Port Vue, Pa	1
Prospect Park, Pa	4
Punxsutawney, Pa	9
Quakertown, Pa	3
Rankin, Pa	15
Red Lion, Pa	3
Renovo, Pa	3
Reynoldsville, Pa	2
Ridgway, Pa	4
Ridley Park, Pa	4
Roaring Spring, Pa	1
Rochester, Pa	6
Royersford, Pa	2
St. Marys, Pa	8
Sayer, Pa	4
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	4
Scottdale, Pa	6
Selinsgrove, Pa	3
Sewickley, Pa	8
Sharon Hill, Pa	7
Sharpsburg, Pa	10
Sharpsville, Pa	5
Shillington, Pa	3
Shippensburg, Pa	4
Slatington, Pa	3
Souderton, Pa	2
South Connellsville, Pa	2
South Fork, Pa	1
South Greensburg, Pa	2
Southwest Greensburg, Pa	1
South Williamsport, Pa	1
Spangler, Pa	2
Spring City, Pa	1
Springdale, Pa	3
State College, Pa	8
Stroudsburg, Pa	6
Sugar Notch, Pa	4
Summit Hill, Pa	1
Susquehanna, Pa	2
Swarthmore, Pa	6
Swoyerville, Pa	3
Tarentum, Pa	7
Taylor, Pa	6
Throop, Pa	4
Titusville, Pa	8
Towanda, Pa	3
Trafford, Pa	3
Turtle Creek, Pa	11
Tyrone, Pa	6
Union City, Pa	3
Verona, Pa	4
Waynesburg, Pa	2
Weatherly, Pa	1

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Wellsboro, Pa	2
Wesleyville, Pa	2
West Hazleton, Pa	5
West Homestead, Pa	12
Westmont, Pa	3
West Newton, Pa	2
West Pittston, Pa	7
West Reading, Pa	6
West View, Pa	5
Williamstown, Pa	2
Wilmerding, Pa	8
Wilson, Pa	2
Windber, Pa	5
Winton, Pa	3
Wyoming, Pa	3
Wyomissing, Pa	6
Yeadon, Pa	15
Youngwood, Pa	1
Barrington, R. I	5
Burrillville, R. I	3
East Greenwich, R. I	4
Warren, R. I	7
Abbeville, S. C	8
Aiken, S. C	11
Bamberg, S. C	4
Batesburg, S. C	3
Beaufort, S. C	5
Camden, S. C	9
Chester, S. C	9
Clinton, S. C	8
Conway, S. C	8
Darlington, S. C	7
Dillon, S. C	6
Easley, S. C	4
Fort Mill, S. C	5
Gaffney, S. C	13
Georgetown, S. C	9
Greer, S. C	12
Hartsville, S. C	6
Honea Path, S. C	3
Kingstree, S. C	6
Lake City, S. C	5
Lancaster, S. C	10
Laurens, S. C	12
Marion, S. C	6
Mullins, S. C	7
Newberry, S. C	11
Summerville, S. C	5
Union, S. C	11
Walhalla, S. C	5
Whitmire, S. C	4
Williamston, S. C	5
York, S. C	4
Brookings, S. Dak	5
Canton, S. Dak	2
Deadwood, S. Dak	3
Hot Springs, S. Dak	7
Lead, S. Dak	4
Madison, S. Dak	6
Mobridge, S. Dak	3
Pierre, S. Dak	8
Sisseton, S. Dak	3
Sturgis, S. Dak	2
Vermillion, S. Dak	4
Yankton, S. Dak	8
Alcoa, Tenn	5
Athens, Tenn	5
Brownsville, Tenn	6
Clinton, Tenn	5
Cookeville, Tenn	4
Elizabethton, Tenn	9
Erwin, Tenn	3
Etowah, Tenn	3
Fayetteville, Tenn	5
Franklin, Tenn	4
Gallatin, Tenn	7
Harriman, Tenn	3
Jefferson City, Tenn	1
La Follette, Tenn	8
Lawrenceburg, Tenn	3
Lebanon, Tenn	5
Lenoir, Tenn	3
Lewisburg, Tenn	3
Loudon, Tenn	3
McMinnville, Tenn	4
Martin, Tenn	4
Milan, Tenn	4
Mount Pleasant, Tenn	3
Murfreesboro, Tenn	10
Paris, Tenn	7
Pulaski, Tenn	4
Ripley, Tenn	4
Shelbyville, Tenn	8
Sparta, Tenn	2
Springfield, Tenn	6
Trenton, Tenn	4
Union City, Tenn	7
Winchester, Tenn	4
Alamo Heights, Tex	6
Alice, Tex	5
Alpine, Tex	2
Arlington, Tex	6
Athens, Tex	5
Ballinger, Tex	2
Beeville, Tex	1
Bonham, Tex	5
Bowie, Tex	5
Brady, Tex	4
Breckenridge, Tex	4
Brenham, Tex	4
Brownfield, Tex	5
Burkburnett, Tex	4
Childress, Tex	5
Cisco, Tex	5
Clarksville, Tex	4
Coleman, Tex	4
Comanche, Tex	2
Commerce, Tex	3
Cooper, Tex	1
Crockett, Tex	3
Cuero, Tex	4
Dalhart, Tex	3
Dublin, Tex	3
Eagle Pass, Tex	1
Eastland, Tex	3
Edinburg, Tex	3
Edna, Tex	2
Electra, Tex	5
Ennis, Tex	5
Floydada, Tex	2
Freeport, Tex	4
Gainesville, Tex	11
Gatesville, Tex	4
Georgetown, Tex	2
Gladewater, Tex	8
Gonzales, Tex	1
Graham, Tex	4
Hamilton, Tex	2
Henderson, Tex	5
Hereford, Tex	2
Hillsboro, Tex	4
Huntsville, Tex	3
Jacksonville, Tex	7
Jefferson, Tex	1
Kenedy, Tex	2
Kerrville, Tex	2
Kilgore, Tex	11
Kingsville, Tex	7
La Grange, Tex	2
Lamesa, Tex	5
Lampasas, Tex	4
La Porte, Tex	1
Littlefield, Tex	2
Llano, Tex	2

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees
Lockhart, Tex	1
Lufkin, Tex	9
Luling, Tex	1
McKinney, Tex	13
Marfa, Tex	1
Marlin, Tex	3
Mart, Tex	1
Memphis, Tex	4
Mercedes, Tex	5
Mexia, Tex	4
Midland, Tex	15
Mineola, Tex	3
Mineral Wells, Tex	9
Mission, Tex	5
Nacogdoches, Tex	5
Navasota, Tex	2
New Braunfels, Tex	9
Odessa, Tex	23
Olney, Tex	2
Orange, Tex	23
Paducah, Tex	2
Pasedena, Tex	7
Pelly, Tex	3
Pharr, Tex	2
Pittsburg, Tex	1
Plainview, Tex	11
Quanah, Tex	1
Ranger, Tex	7
Raymondville, Tex	3
Robstown, Tex	1
Rosenberg, Tex	4
Rusk, Tex	2
San Benito, Tex	6
Seagraves, Tex	1
Slaton, Tex	3
Smithville, Tex	5
Snyder, Tex	4
Stamford, Tex	4
Stephenville, Tex	4
Sulphur Springs, Tex	5
Taylor, Tex	7
Teague, Tex	2
Texas City, Tex	11
Vernon, Tex	7
Weatherford, Tex	7
Wellington, Tex	1
Weslaco, Tex	5
West University Place, Tex	6
Yoakum, Tex	2
American Fork, Utah	2
Bingham Canyon, Utah	4
Bountiful, Utah	1
Brigham City, Utah	8
Cedar City, Utah	5
Heber, Utah	2
Helper, Utah	3
Lehi, Utah	3
Midvale, Utah	3
Murray, Utah	6
Nephi, Utah	3
Orem, Utah	2
Park City, Utah	3
Payson, Utah	3
Price, Utah	5
Richfield, Utah	2
St. George, Utah	3
South Salt Lake, Utah	2
Spanish Fork, Utah	3
Springville, Utah	3
Tooele, Utah	5
Bellows Falls, Vt	4
Brattleboro, Vt	7
Montpelier, Vt	9
Newport, Vt	3
St. Albans, Vt	4
St. Johnsbury, Vt	5
Springfield, Vt	7
Windsor, Vt	4
Winooski, Vt	4
Abingdon, Va	5
Altavista, Va	3
Appalachia, Va	6
Bedford, Va	5
Big Stone Gap, Va	4
Blackstone, Va	6
Bluefield, Va	3
Bristol, Va	15
Buena Vista, Va	5
Clifton Forge, Va	7
Colonial Heights, Va	3
Covington, Va	5
Emporia, Va	4
Falls Church, Va	6
Farmville, Va	7
Franklin, Va	7
Front Royal, Va	5
Galax, Va	5
Hampton, Va	16
Harrisonburg, Va	16
Hopewell, Va	15
Lexington, Va	6
Marion, Va	6
Norton, Va	5
Phoebus, Va	4
Pocahontas, Va	3
Pulaski, Va	10
Radford, Va	9
Salem, Va	6
Saltville, Va	3
South Norfolk, Va	10
Waynesboro, Va	13
Williamsburg, Va	7
Wytheville, Va	7
Anacortes, Wash	6
Auburn, Wash	6
Camas, Wash	6
Centralia, Wash	10
Chehalis, Wash	6
Clarkston, Wash	2
Colfax, Wash	4
Dayton, Wash	2
Enumclaw, Wash	2
Grand Coulee, Wash	2
Kelso, Wash	11
Kent, Wash	6
Mount Vernon, Wash	6
Pasco, Wash	9
Port Angeles, Wash	12
Pullman, Wash	5
Puyallup, Wash	12
Raymond, Wash	4
Renton, Wash	15
Sedro Woolley, Wash	3
Shelton, Wash	6
Snohomish, Wash	4
Toppenish, Wash	6
Benwood, W. Va	6
Buckhannon, W. Va	4
Charles Town, W. Va	5
Chester, W. Va	1
Dunbar, W. Va	3
Elkins, W. Va	5
Follansbee, W. Va	2
Grafton, W. Va	5
Hinton, W. Va	9
Hollidays Cove, W. Va	7
Kenova, W. Va	4
Keyser, W. Va	5
Keystone, W. Va	5
Logan, W. Va	8
McMechen, W. Va	2
Mannington, W. Va	2
Mullens, W. Va	4
New Martinsville, W. Va	2

TABLE 15.—*Number of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1946; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 2,500 TO 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
Nitro, W. Va	1	Merrill, Wis	9
Oak Hill, W. Va	7	Monroe, Wis	9
Piedmont, W. Va	3	Neillsville, Wis	2
Point Pleasant, W. Va	4	New London, Wis	5
Princeton, W. Va	7	Oconomowoc, Wis	7
Richwood, W. Va	2	Oconto, Wis	3
St. Albans, W. Va	4	Park Falls, Wis	2
Shinnston, W. Va	2	Platteville, Wis	4
Sistersville, W. Va	2	Plymouth, Wis	4
Welch, W. Va	7	Portage, Wis	7
Wellsburg, W. Va	3	Port Washington, Wis	5
Weston, W. Va	7	Prairie du Chien, Wis	3
Williamson, W. Va	11	Reedsburg, Wis	2
Algona, Wis	2	Rhinelander, Wis	8
Antigo, Wis	12	Rice Lake, Wis	5
Baraboo, Wis	9	Richland Center, Wis	5
Berlin, Wis	5	Ripon, Wis	5
Black River Falls, Wis	3	River Falls, Wis	2
Burlington, Wis	5	Shawano, Wis	6
Clintonville, Wis	4	Sheboygan Falls, Wis	3
Columbus, Wis	3	Sparta, Wis	8
Delavan, Wis	4	Spooner, Wis	4
De Pere, Wis	6	Stoughton, Wis	5
Edgerton, Wis	5	Sturgeon Bay, Wis	7
Fort Atkinson, Wis	6	Tomah, Wis	4
Greendale, Wis	3	Viroqua, Wis	4
Hartford, Wis	4	Waupaca, Wis	4
Hudson, Wis	3	Waupun, Wis	5
Hurley, Wis	6	West Bend, Wis	7
Jefferson, Wis	2	West Milwaukee, Wis	11
Kaukauna, Wis	6	Whitefish Bay, Wis	14
Kewaunee, Wis	1	Whitewater, Wis	4
Kimberly, Wis	3	Cody, Wyo	4
Ladysmith, Wis	3	Evanston, Wyo	4
Lake Geneva, Wis	4	Green River, Wyo	3
Lancaster, Wis	2	Lander, Wyo	3
Little Chute, Wis	2	Rawlins, Wyo	7
Mauston, Wis	2	Riverton, Wyo	3
Mayville, Wis	2	Rock Springs, Wyo	9
Menomonie, Wis	7	Worland, Wyo	3

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1945

The police, during 1945, arrested the slayer in 85.1 percent of their criminal homicide cases and the assailant in 75.9 percent of the crimes of rape and other felonious assault. In 25.9 percent of the crimes against property the perpetrator was arrested and made available for prosecution.

The data available in table 16 indicate the relation between the number of offenses committed, the number cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. As an illustration of the manner in which the figures should be interpreted it may be observed that for every 1,000 auto theft offenses reported 264 were cleared by the arrest of 203 persons. For comprehensive information as to offenses committed in 1945, reference should be made to the annual issue of this publication for that year (Volume XVI, Number 2).

When one or more of the offenders involved in the commission of an offense has been taken into custody and made available for prosecution, the reported offense is treated as cleared by arrest under the system of uniform crime reporting. Thus, it will be seen that the arrest of one individual may clear several offenses while under different circumstances the arrest of several persons may clear only one crime. The foregoing covers generally most of the clearances reported by the police. There are, however, certain exceptional circumstances under which an offense is treated as cleared where the offender is not actually arrested and charged with the commission of the offense. For example, if an offender in a murder case commits suicide the criminal homicide he committed is considered exceptionally cleared through the suicide of the offender. The general requisites of an "exceptional clearance" are that the identity and whereabouts of the offender are known to the police but for reasons beyond their control it is not possible to make him available for prosecution in the local jurisdiction.

The recovery of stolen property does not in itself render an offense cleared; however, in connection with the comparatively small proportion of offenses against property cleared, it should be observed that in many of these cases the stolen property is recovered. This is particularly true with reference to the offense of auto theft. The reports received from the police for many years have reflected over 90 percent of the stolen automobiles as recovered. For information concerning property stolen and recovered during 1945 reference may be made to Volume XVI, Number 2 of the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

It will be observed from the data in table 16 that for robbery and crimes against the person the number of persons charged frequently

exceeds the number of offenses cleared. This is attributable in a large part at least to the intensive investigative attention the more serious crimes frequently receive. Naturally, when a criminal homicide, rape, or robbery is reported to the police every effort is exerted to arrest all persons involved, including those charged with being accessories.

For manslaughter by negligence in cities with population in excess of 250,000 the figures appear unusual in that the number of persons charged actually exceeds the number of offenses reported. This situation which is consistently noted each year exists by reason of the fact that the police in a number of the larger cities follow the practice of arresting and charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in fatal accidents pending the results of their investigation, and in a number of such instances this investigation reflects that no offense of negligent manslaughter occurred and the arrested offender is then released.

For the crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft it will be noted that the number of offenses cleared by arrest generally exceeds the number of persons charged. Generally, the tendency of a recidivist to repeat the same type of crime is found to be most pronounced on the part of persons committing crimes against property, and the police through careful investigation incident to the arrest of an offender are often successful in clearing a number of previously unsolved crimes.

The annual reports used in preparing the following tabulations were received from the police along with questionnaires concerning the nature of the entries on them. No reports were included unless the law-enforcement agency indicated the figures concerning offenses known to the police were based on a record of crimes and reported offenses and included all such incidents brought to the attention of the police. In addition the police departments represented in the tabulations indicated the figures on their annual reports concerning offenses cleared by arrest were properly distinguished from data showing the number of persons arrested.

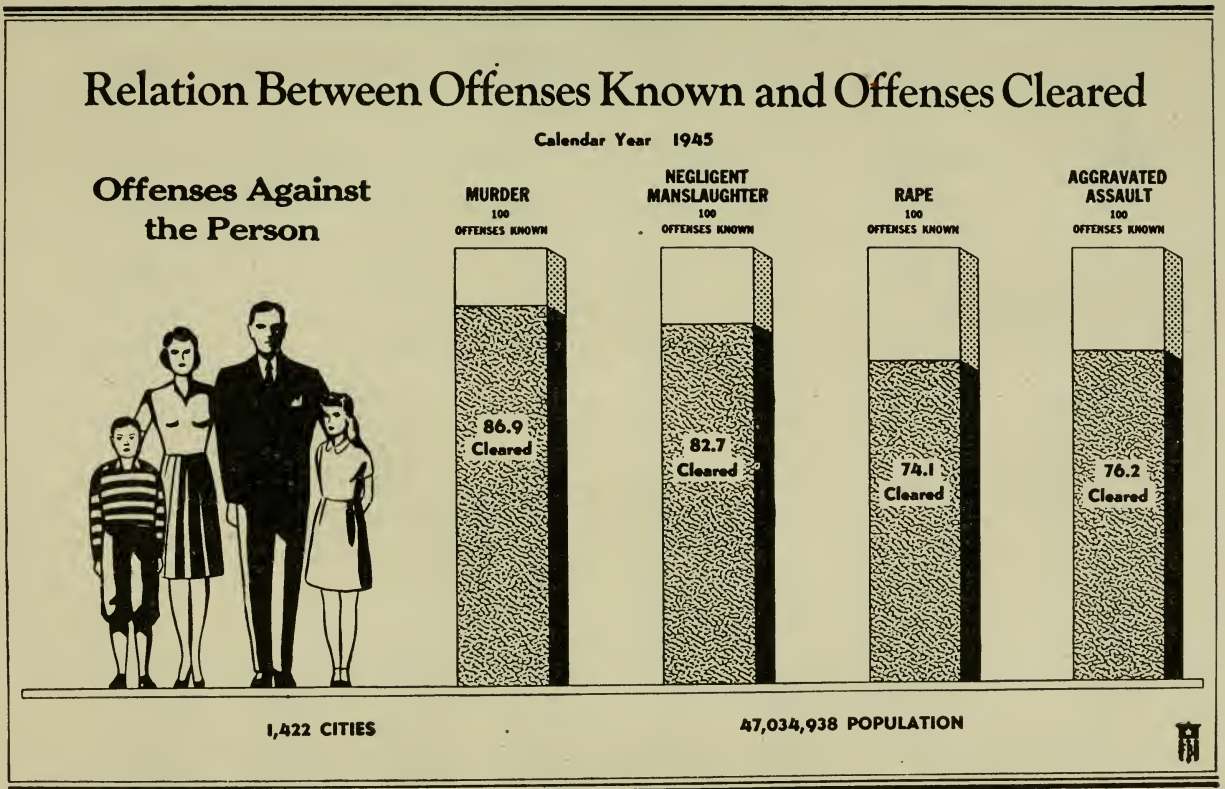
Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Calendar Year 1945
Offenses Against the Person
MURDER
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
86.9
Cleared
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
82.7
Cleared
RAPE
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
74.1
Cleared
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
76.2
Cleared
1,422 CITIES
47,034,938 POPULATION

FIGURE 5.

TABLE 16.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1945, by population groups, number per 100 known offenses*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,422 cities; total population, 47,034,938:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	86.9	82.7	74.1	36.2	76.2	31.3	22.8	26.4
Persons charged	88.0	97.9	68.3	39.0	73.7	22.2	18.2	20.3
GROUP I								
30 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,001,808:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	84.5	88.7	72.1	35.1	72.7	32.7	23.0	25.9
Persons charged	86.4	130.6	58.0	35.6	66.9	19.4	17.6	16.4
GROUP II								
44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,342,720:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.4	73.0	67.0	33.3	74.2	27.3	21.9	25.2
Persons charged	96.7	72.3	66.2	34.9	67.5	19.5	17.2	20.5
GROUP III								
85 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,889,507:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.7	78.7	79.1	37.8	84.2	30.3	22.3	24.8
Persons charged	83.0	77.7	83.2	47.7	84.1	22.9	18.5	19.7
GROUP IV								
167 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,820,628:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.4	72.9	79.8	40.7	75.5	31.1	23.4	28.2
Persons charged	89.4	71.3	88.4	52.6	80.5	25.9	19.7	24.3
GROUP V								
398 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,075,245:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.8	91.0	84.9	41.5	84.5	31.1	21.8	28.4
Persons charged	93.9	80.1	87.6	49.4	89.4	27.4	17.8	26.1
GROUP VI								
698 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,905,030:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.0	97.6	78.1	48.8	86.1	35.6	26.9	32.0
Persons charged	83.5	90.5	84.6	56.1	93.8	34.4	21.7	33.7

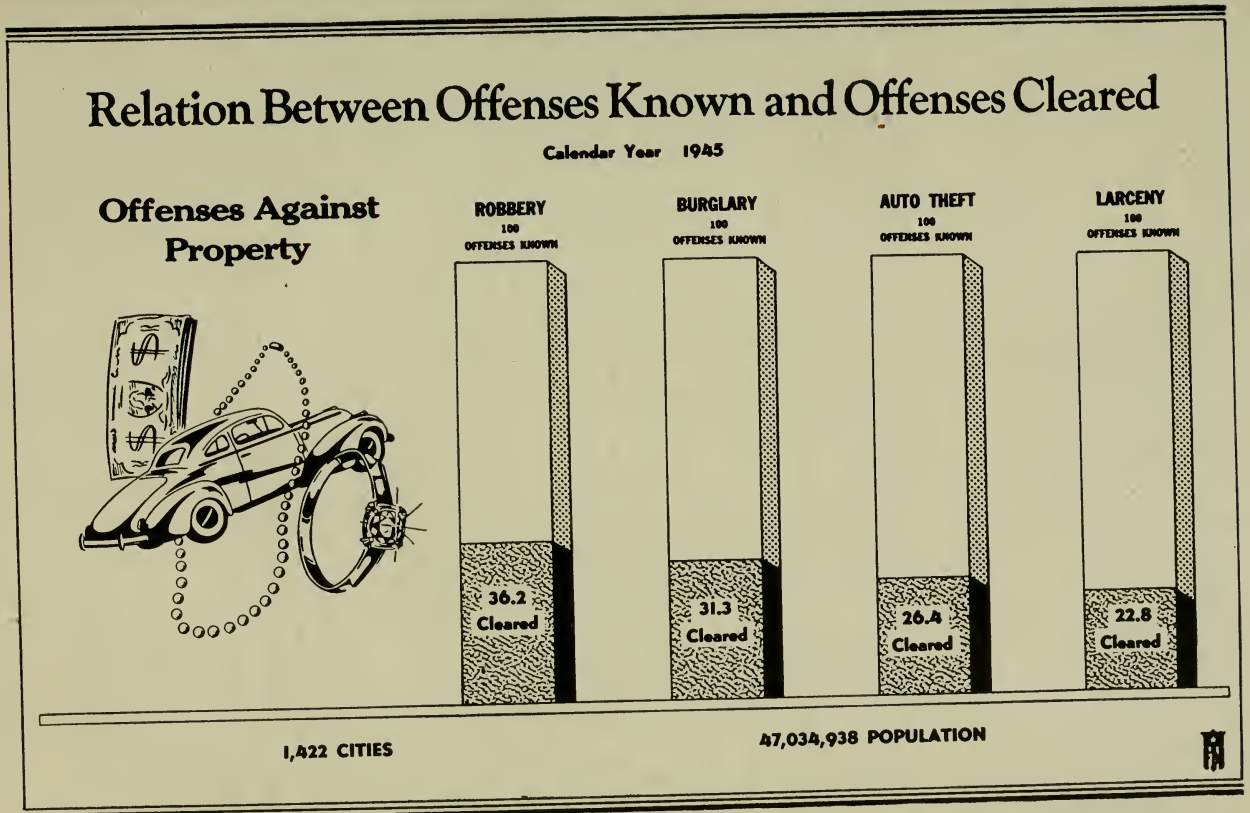
Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Calendar Year 1945
Offenses Against Property
ROBBERY
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
36.2
Cleared
BURGLARY
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
31.3
Cleared
AUTO THEFT
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
26.4
Cleared
LARCENY
100
OFFENSES KNOWN
22.8
Cleared
1,422 CITIES
47,034,938 POPULATION

FIGURE 6.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1945

The number of persons arrested and formally charged by the police in 1,422 cities, representing a combined population in excess of 47,000,000, is presented in table 17. A substantial number of the arrests were for serious crimes, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	4,280	Forgery and counterfeiting	4,408
Robbery	10,218	Rape	3,816
Aggravated assault	20,617	Narcotic drug laws	1,877
Burglary	36,379	Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	13,106
Larceny	74,627	Driving while intoxicated	44,832
Auto theft	23,194		
Embezzlement and fraud	6,480		
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3,931		

Generally, the larger cities reported more arrests per unit of population than the small communities, although there were a few marked exceptions. As an illustration, the number of arrests for assault per 100,000 inhabitants in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 exceeded the figure for cities over 250,000. Generally, the arrest rates for burglary, larceny, auto theft, forgery and counterfeiting, and liquor law violations were higher in some of the groups of small cities than in the large, heavily populated districts. For driving while intoxicated the smallest figure for arrests per unit of population (65.7) is for the group of cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants, and the highest (165.2) in the group of cities with population under 10,000.

In examining the data in table 17 it should be remembered that under the uniform crime reporting system the rules for scoring the number of persons charged differ from those for scoring the number of offenses known to the police. For example, if an automobile is stolen by two persons who are thereafter arrested, one offense of auto theft is listed as an offense known to the police; one offense of auto theft is treated as cleared by arrest and two persons are recorded as arrested and charged with auto theft. On the other hand, if one person commits two burglaries and is arrested, only one arrest for burglary is listed, although both burglary offenses would be scored as offenses known to the police and both would be treated as cleared by arrest.

TABLE 17.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1945, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total, 1,422 cities; total population 47,034,938	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		30 cities over 250,000; population 19,001,808	44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 6,342,720	85 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 5,889,507	167 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 5,820,628	398 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 6,075,245	698 cities under 10,000; population 3,905,030
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	2,307	1,222	351	283	202	153	96
Rate per 100,000	4.90	6.43	5.53	4.81	3.47	2.52	2.46
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	1,973	1,062	289	234	179	133	76
Rate per 100,000	4.19	5.59	4.56	3.97	3.08	2.19	1.95
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	10,218	5,858	1,261	1,113	867	719	400
Rate per 100,000	21.7	30.8	19.9	18.9	14.9	11.8	10.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	20,617	9,219	2,502	3,384	2,680	1,794	1,038
Rate per 100,000	43.8	48.5	39.4	57.5	46.0	29.5	26.6
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	74,582	29,870	12,930	10,191	8,704	8,658	4,229
Rate per 100,000	158.6	157.2	203.9	173.0	149.5	142.5	108.3
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	36,379	13,857	5,365	5,094	4,605	4,456	3,002
Rate per 100,000	77.3	72.9	84.6	86.5	79.1	73.3	76.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	74,627	26,567	11,531	10,861	10,839	9,372	5,457
Rate per 100,000	158.7	139.8	181.8	184.4	186.2	154.3	139.7
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	23,194	8,277	4,184	2,853	2,866	2,884	2,130
Rate per 100,000	49.3	43.6	66.0	48.4	49.2	47.5	54.5
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	6,480	3,521	1,061	536	712	435	215
Rate per 100,000	13.8	18.5	16.7	9.1	12.2	7.2	5.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	3,931	1,815	525	421	531	383	256
Rate per 100,000	8.4	9.6	8.3	7.1	9.1	6.3	6.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	4,408	1,476	593	567	788	546	438
Rate per 100,000	9.4	7.8	9.3	9.6	13.5	9.0	11.2
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	3,816	1,675	600	441	380	446	274
Rate per 100,000	8.11	8.81	9.46	7.49	6.53	7.34	7.02
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	34,317	19,846	6,030	3,914	2,502	1,348	677
Rate per 100,000	73.0	104.4	95.1	66.5	43.0	22.2	17.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	22,744	8,589	5,668	2,412	3,555	1,748	772
Rate per 100,000	48.4	45.2	89.4	41.0	61.1	28.8	19.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,877	1,082	275	250	102	102	66
Rate per 100,000	3.99	5.69	4.34	4.24	1.75	1.68	1.69
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	13,106	6,545	1,891	1,489	1,360	1,241	580
Rate per 100,000	27.9	34.4	29.8	25.3	23.4	20.4	14.9
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 25,634	[2] 10,238	5,401	2,787	3,181	2,877	1,150
Rate per 100,000	54.8	54.7	85.2	47.3	54.7	47.4	29.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1945, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Total, 1,422 cities; total population 47,034,938	Group I 30 cities over 250,000; population 19,001,808	Group II 44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 6,342,720	Group III 85 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 5,889,507	Group IV 167 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 5,820,628	Group V 398 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 6,075,245	Group VI 698 cities under 10,000; population 3,905,030
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	21,144	6,297	4,088	2,720	3,995	2,575	1,469
Rate per 100,000	45.0	33.1	64.5	46.2	68.6	42.4	37.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	[3] 44,832	12,477	4,644	6,601	7,025	[4] 7,635	6,450
Rate per 100,000	95.3	65.7	73.2	112.1	120.7	126.0	165.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[5] 5,416,800	[6] 2,483,975	[7] 1,104,278	[8] 678,666	[9] 541,340	[10] 400,604	[11] 207,937
Rate per 100,000	12,036.7	14,293.5	17,911.9	11,687.2	9,366.7	6,689.2	5,354.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	247,255	98,266	33,988	31,915	30,688	31,532	20,866
Rate per 100,000	525.7	517.1	535.9	541.9	527.2	519.0	534.3
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	914,919	352,837	138,705	110,611	112,818	120,265	79,683
Rate per 100,000	1,945.2	1,856.9	2,186.8	1,878.1	1,938.2	1,979.6	2,040.5
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	74,744	31,406	15,816	9,535	7,078	6,336	4,573
Rate per 100,000	158.9	165.3	249.4	161.9	121.6	104.3	117.1
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	81,159	42,227	14,207	11,615	6,168	4,723	2,219
Rate per 100,000	172.6	222.2	224.0	197.2	106.0	77.7	56.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	210,140	79,218	36,594	34,365	26,395	21,679	11,889
Rate per 100,000	446.8	416.9	576.9	583.5	453.5	356.8	304.5

1–11: The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population
1	1,421	46,740,204
2	29	18,707,074
3	1,421	47,019,431
4	397	6,059,738
5	1,410	45,002,358
6	29	17,378,356
7	43	6,165,058
8	84	5,806,925
9	166	5,779,415
10	393	5,988,829
11	695	3,883,775

In the foregoing tabulation the arrests for violations of road and driving laws, parking violations, and other traffic and motor vehicle laws, except driving while intoxicated, are grouped under one classification. However, 1,282 of the cities reported detailed figures for each of the three traffic violation categories and their figures are summarized in table 18.

TABLE 18.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total, 1,282 cities; total population 41,473,872	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		27 cities over 250,000; population 16,070,260	38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 5,358,778	80 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 5,521,729	154 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 5,396,210	368 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 5,638,330	615 cities under 10,000; population 3,488,565
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,152,792	709,091	132,246	103,297	77,618	76,026	54,514
Rate per 100,000	2,779.6	4,412.4	2,467.8	1,870.7	1,438.4	1,348.4	1,562.6
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	3,416,364	1,430,261	719,730	514,966	345,974	285,799	119,634
Rate per 100,000	8,237.4	8,900.0	13,430.9	9,326.2	6,411.4	5,068.9	3,429.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	280,892	150,962	28,191	37,768	20,600	25,059	18,312
Rate per 100,000	677.3	939.4	526.1	684.0	381.7	444.4	524.9

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1945

Of every 1,000 major crimes committed last year, 289 were cleared by the arrest of 193 persons of whom 145 were found guilty according to the reports of 162 cities with population in excess of 25,000. The proportion of persons found guilty in court in relation to each 1,000 offenses reported to the police ranged from 120 for larceny to 503 for murder. As indicated in tables 19 and 20 over 80 percent of the persons charged by the police were found guilty. The figures for individual offense classes are quite similar to those for 1944 although some changes were observed. For example, the proportion of persons found guilty who were arrested for gambling and robbery increased noticeably while decreases were noted in the percentage found guilty among those charged with manslaughter by negligence, forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement and fraud, receiving stolen property, sex offenses, and liquor law violations. In 1945 the percentage of persons charged found guilty ranged from 40.0 percent for manslaughter to 89.0 for driving while intoxicated.

Since the annual returns do not provide for the listing of data relating to offenses known to the police for the part II crimes tabulations concerning persons found guilty for the part I and part II offense classes are presented separately in tables 19 and 20. In preparing the summaries only those reports were used wherein it appeared the entries for persons found guilty represented the final disposition of the charges placed against persons arrested, as distinguished from disposition at some preliminary judicial stage.

The offense classes in table 20 are not identical with those in table 17 because some of the reports used in preparing the compilations as to persons found guilty did not include separate figures for the offense classes consolidated in table 20.

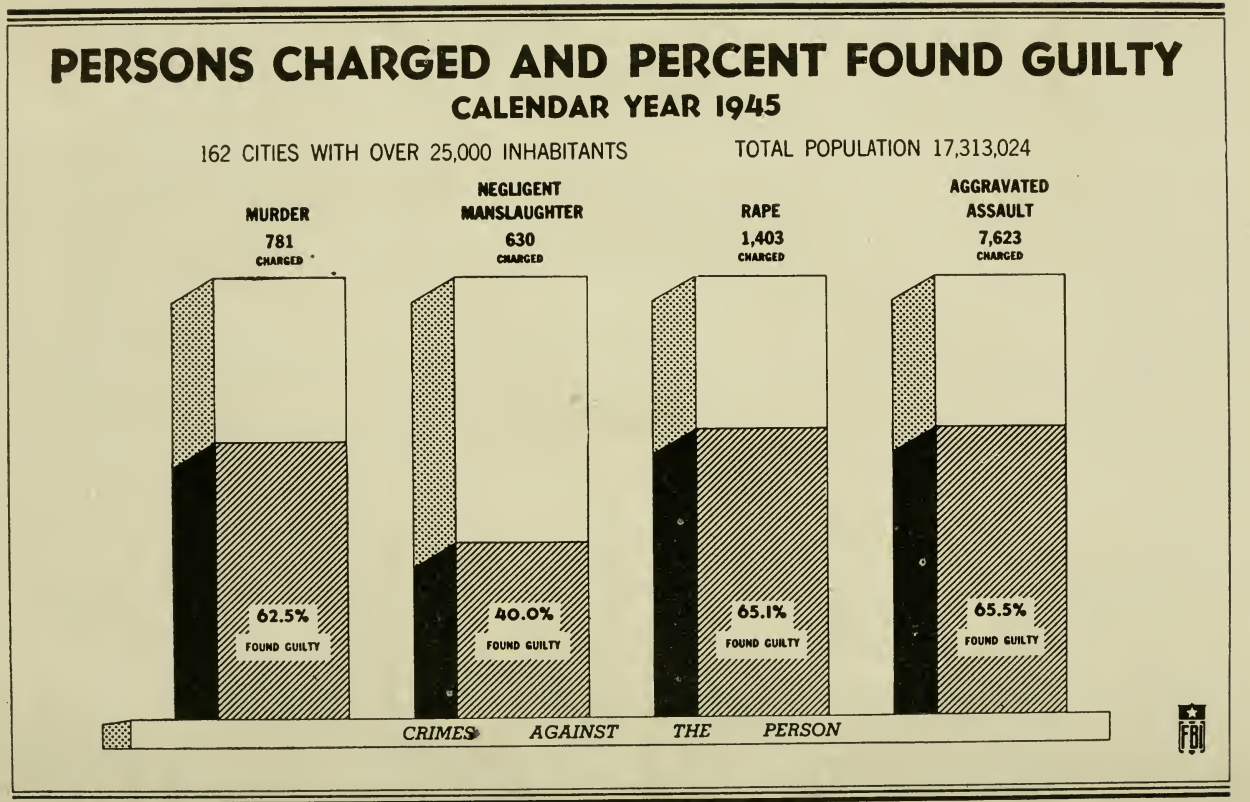
PERSONS CHARGED AND PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1945
162 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 17,313,024
MURDER
781
CHARGED
62.5%
FOUND GUILTY
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
630
CHARGED
40.0%
FOUND GUILTY
RAPE
1,403
CHARGED
65.1%
FOUND GUILTY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
7,623
CHARGED
65.5%
FOUND GUILTY
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
FBI

FIGURE 7.

TABLE 19.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1945; 162 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,313,024, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Total	**299,083**	**86,294**	**57,782**	**37,738**	**5,701**	**43,439**	**75.2**
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	970	820	781	372	116	488	62.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	754	604	630	187	65	252	40.0
Rape	2,526	1,822	1,403	695	218	913	65.1
Robbery	13,595	4,909	4,197	2,679	605	3,284	78.2
Aggravated assault	12,200	9,146	7,623	3,513	1,478	4,991	65.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	66,753	21,296	11,318	7,317	1,361	8,678	76.7
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	161,476	36,831	24,695	18,209	1,201	19,410	78.6
Auto theft	40,809	10,866	7,135	4,766	657	5,423	76.0

TABLE 20.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1945; 162 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,313,024, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Total	**[1] 2,335,928**	**[1] 1,892,839**	**[1] 14,201**	**[1] 1,907,040**	**[1] 81.6**
Other assaults	26,832	15,325	769	16,094	60.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,252	867	67	934	74.6
Embezzlement and fraud	2,855	1,472	187	1,659	58.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,464	764	34	798	54.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,612	3,476	215	3,691	80.0
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	20,699	14,845	273	15,118	73.0
Offenses against the family and children	12,221	6,475	171	6,646	54.4
Narcotic drug laws	808	630	6	636	78.7
Liquor laws	6,732	5,547	46	5,593	83.1
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	369,772	290,224	2,278	292,502	79.1
Gambling	28,628	21,453	416	21,869	76.4
Driving while intoxicated	13,104	10,186	1,481	11,667	89.0
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	[1] 1,790,941	[1] 1,484,665	[1] 7,558	[1] 1,492,223	[1] 83.3
All other offenses	56,008	36,910	700	37,610	67.2

[1] The figures for traffic and motor vehicle laws are based on the reports of 161 cities with a total population of 15,689,572.

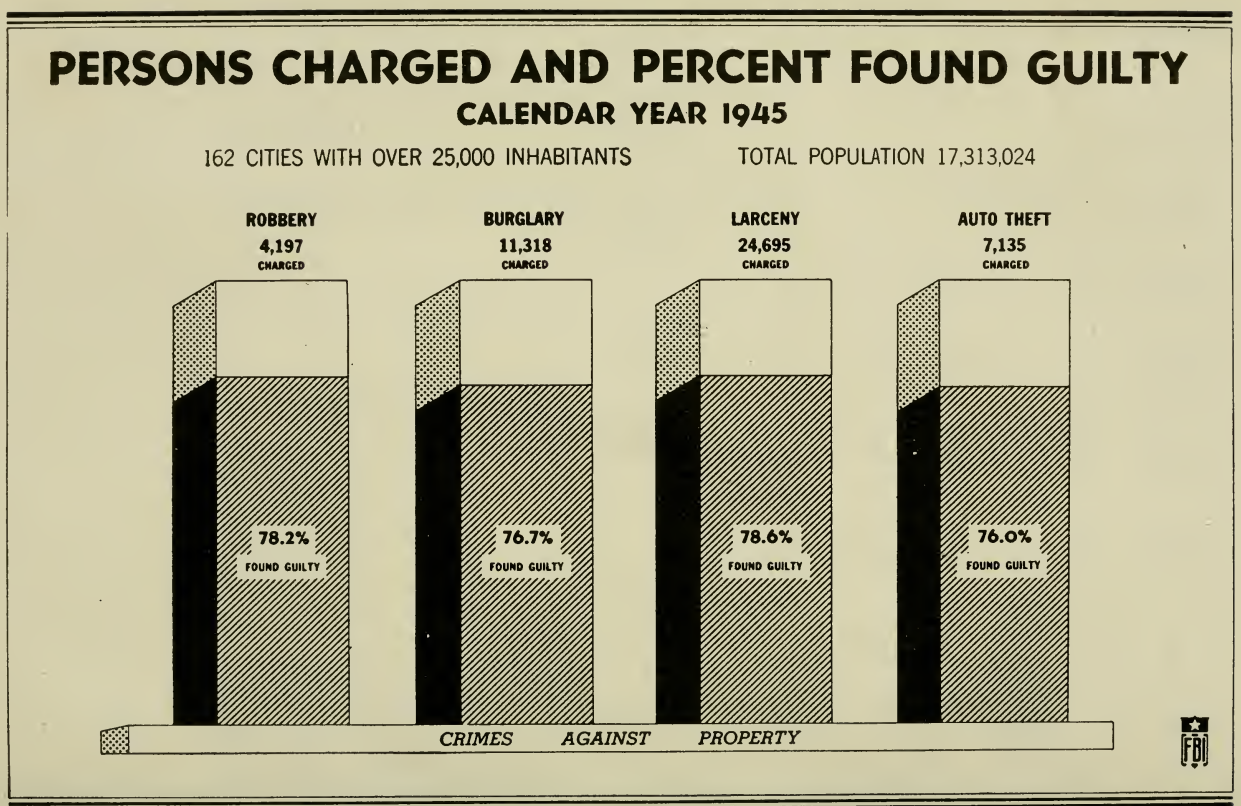
PERSONS CHARGED AND PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1945
162 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 17,313,024
ROBBERY
4,197
CHARGED
78.2%
FOUND GUILTY
BURGLARY
11,318
CHARGED
76.7%
FOUND GUILTY
LARCENY
24,695
CHARGED
78.6%
FOUND GUILTY
AUTO THEFT
7,135
CHARGED
76.0%
FOUND GUILTY
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
FBI

FIGURE 8.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1945

The figures for persons released represent those taken into custody when it was thought they had been involved in the commission of some crime but who were later released by the police either because the investigation established their innocence or because the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the filing of formal charges against them. Persons taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle are likewise included, as are persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at the police department for alleged traffic violations who fail to appear and are not subsequently arrested. Included also are some instances in which youthful persons are released because under the circumstances it was felt the individual case would be handled more properly without prosecution.

The available data concerning persons released by the police are presented in tables 21 and 22. The figures showing the number of persons released and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants in table 21 are based on the annual reports of 823 cities representing a total population of 24,892,370. In table 21 all types of violations of traffic laws, with the exception of driving while intoxicated, are included opposite "traffic and motor vehicle laws"; however, 550 of these cities reported detailed information as to persons released by the police for (1) violations of road and driving laws, (2) parking violations, and (3) violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. Table 22 includes the number of persons released for these violations together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Warning tags used in some cities for minor traffic violations are included.

The number of cities represented in tables 21 and 22 are considerably less than in table 17 since reports were excluded from the following two tables if there were no entries showing persons released or if the entries appeared incomplete or incorrect.

TABLE 21.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total, 823 cities; total population 24,892,370	Group I: 19 cities over 250,000; population 9,441,173	Group II: 17 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 2,418,850	Group III: 49 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 3,418,767	Group IV: 100 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 3,445,372	Group V: 256 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 3,980,617	Group VI: 382 cities under 10,000; population 2,187,591
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	212	128	15	33	4	25	7
Rate per 100,000	0.85	1.36	0.62	0.97	0.12	0.63	0.32
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	317	133	25	64	46	44	5
Rate per 100,000	1.27	1.41	1.03	1.87	1.34	1.11	0.23
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	1,456	646	194	177	134	213	92
Rate per 100,000	5.8	6.8	8.0	5.2	3.9	5.4	4.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	1,694	934	117	107	284	173	79
Rate per 100,000	6.8	9.9	4.8	3.1	8.2	4.3	3.6
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	4,542	2,550	346	333	432	545	336
Rate per 100,000	18.2	27.0	14.3	9.7	12.5	13.7	15.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	4,249	1,119	333	353	710	1,025	709
Rate per 100,000	17.1	11.9	13.8	10.3	20.6	25.7	32.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	9,753	3,264	962	1,182	1,381	1,704	1,260
Rate per 100,000	39.2	34.6	39.8	34.6	40.1	42.8	57.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	2,521	730	340	257	444	416	334
Rate per 100,000	10.1	7.7	14.1	7.5	12.9	10.5	15.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	527	261	38	38	86	69	35
Rate per 100,000	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	422	183	45	28	42	39	85
Rate per 100,000	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	3.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	357	82	34	41	45	87	68
Rate per 100,000	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	3.1
Rape:							
Number of persons released	502	212	67	36	43	97	47
Rate per 100,000	2.02	2.25	2.77	1.05	1.25	2.44	2.15
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	7,260	6,786	81	31	85	209	68
Rate per 100,000	29.2	71.9	3.3	0.9	2.5	5.3	3.1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	1,521	297	679	146	170	131	98
Rate per 100,000	6.1	3.1	28.1	4.3	4.9	3.3	4.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	120	32	20	13	19	10	26
Rate per 100,000	0.48	0.34	0.83	0.38	0.55	0.25	1.19
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	852	443	72	74	68	132	63
Rate per 100,000	3.4	4.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.9
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[1] 1,522	[2] 114	95	49	609	379	276
Rate per 100,000	6.3	1.3	3.9	1.4	17.7	9.5	12.6
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	797	417	48	32	73	147	80
Rate per 100,000	3.2	4.4	2.0	0.9	2.1	3.7	3.7
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	645	65	42	85	118	170	165
Rate per 100,000	2.6	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.3	7.5
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[3] 317,062	[4] 65,204	[5] 48,841	54,533	61,650	59,137	27,697
Rate per 100,000	1,372.3	834.1	2,166.3	1,595.1	1,789.4	1,485.6	1,266.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Total, 823 cities; total population 24,892,370	Group I 19 cities over 250,000; population 9,441,173	Group II 17 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 2,418,850	Group III 49 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 3,418,767	Group IV 100 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 3,445,372	Group V 256 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 3,980,617	Group VI 382 cities under 10,000; population 2,187,591
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	10,440	3,215	433	1,373	1,139	2,370	1,910
Rate per 100,000	41.9	34.1	17.9	40.2	33.1	59.5	87.3
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	76,065	42,604	10,974	5,917	4,594	5,776	6,200
Rate per 100,000	305.6	451.3	453.7	173.1	133.3	145.1	283.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	6,127	2,102	749	549	775	825	1,127
Rate per 100,000	24.6	22.3	31.0	16.1	22.5	20.7	51.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	5,000	4,350	43	147	169	174	117
Rate per 100,000	20.1	46.1	1.8	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.3
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	87,451	44,274	8,443	12,160	8,960	8,531	5,083
Rate per 100,000	351.3	468.9	349.1	355.7	260.1	214.3	232.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	26,030	11,219	2,995	1,311	3,240	3,377	3,888
Rate per 100,000	104.6	118.8	123.8	38.3	94.0	84.8	177.7

[1–5]. The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population
1	821	24,330,053
2	17	8,878,856
3	821	23,104,647
4	18	7,817,721
5	16	2,254,579

TABLE 22.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total, 550 cities; total population 15,110,038	Group I 12 cities over 250,000; population 4,879,336	Group II 9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 1,174,662	Group III 39 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 2,738,479	Group IV 65 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 2,263,269	Group V 168 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 2,560,044	Group VI 257 cities under 10,000; population 1,494,248
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	22,368	5,039	1,426	3,593	5,674	2,508	4,128
Rate per 100,000	148.0	103.3	121.4	131.2	250.7	98.0	276.3
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	255,912	54,541	29,782	49,362	47,581	53,608	21,038
Rate per 100,000	1,693.7	1,117.8	2,535.4	1,802.5	2,102.3	2,094.0	1,407.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	16,447	5,623	2,491	1,576	2,205	2,160	2,392
Rate per 100,000	108.8	115.2	212.1	57.6	97.4	84.4	160.1

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged by Geographic Divisions, 1945

The data concerning offenses cleared and persons charged in tables 16 and 17 are presented in tables 23 and 24 with the cities represented grouped by geographic division in order to make possible the comparisons of local figures with the average for other cities in the same section of the country. For a list of the States included in each of the nine geographic divisions reference may be made to table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

Since marked variations are regularly seen in the number of offenses committed per 100,000 population in the different sections of the country, it normally follows that somewhat similar variations may be expected in the number of persons arrested in the several geographic divisions.

In examining the data presented in table 24 it should be remembered that the figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative, for in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are frequently charged with other sex offenses (such as adultery, fornication, lewd and lascivious conduct), vagrancy, or disorderly conduct, and such arrests therefore are listed opposite those offense classes. Similarly persons arrested for intoxication may be charged with disorderly conduct; persons arrested for felonious assaults may be charged with a misdemeanor assault; and persons arrested for auto theft may be charged with the use of an automobile without the owner's consent.

The tabulations, in other words, may be influenced by the local policy as to what offense is charged. Theoretically, an offender should be charged with the offense committed, but in many instances the charge placed against the offender by the police is dependent upon the policy and practice of other officials, such as the prosecuting attorneys and judges. These local practices are, of course, materially affected by public opinion and established customs in the community.

TABLE 23.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1945, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
New England States								
138 cities; total population 5,065,191:								
Number of offenses known	61	174	395	861	688	13,767	26,639	8,802
Number cleared by arrest	56	141	354	375	603	4,702	7,499	4,303
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.8	81.0	89.6	43.6	87.6	34.2	28.2	48.9
Middle Atlantic States								
350 cities; total population 9,672,170:								
Number of offenses known	240	381	699	2,371	2,982	20,574	38,132	14,528
Number cleared by arrest	187	359	589	1,016	2,351	7,005	10,248	3,321
Percentage cleared by arrest	77.9	94.2	84.3	42.9	78.8	34.0	26.9	22.9
East North Central States								
367 cities; total population 14,831,559:								
Number of offenses known	711	427	1,884	10,651	7,647	52,359	128,739	28,594
Number cleared by arrest	586	303	1,317	3,851	5,185	17,534	28,072	8,246
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.4	71.0	69.9	36.2	67.8	33.5	21.8	28.8
West North Central States								
153 cities; total population 4,370,566:								
Number of offenses known	152	132	446	1,432	1,463	10,931	30,913	8,273
Number cleared by arrest	139	135	358	604	1,252	3,343	7,222	2,519
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.4	102.3	80.3	42.2	85.6	30.6	23.4	30.4
South Atlantic States								
106 cities; total population 3,822,147:								
Number of offenses known	591	202	536	2,410	7,775	16,392	42,899	12,198
Number cleared by arrest	547	173	459	1,159	6,512	5,305	12,526	2,496
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.6	85.6	85.6	48.1	83.8	32.4	29.2	20.5
East South Central States								
32 cities; total population 1,136,253:								
Number of offenses known	174	83	135	948	1,284	6,448	11,445	3,500
Number cleared by arrest	160	74	95	334	892	1,491	2,797	977
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.0	89.2	70.4	35.2	69.5	23.1	24.4	27.9
West South Central States								
72 cities; total population 3,187,791:								
Number of offenses known	423	181	335	1,666	2,931	15,253	42,368	10,829
Number cleared by arrest	377	150	305	772	2,506	5,407	11,222	3,194
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.1	82.9	91.0	46.3	85.5	35.4	26.5	29.5
Mountain States								
56 cities; total population 1,194,420:								
Number of offenses known	51	63	248	758	494	6,493	18,536	3,856
Number cleared by arrest	48	45	136	323	384	1,864	4,087	1,307
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.1	71.4	54.8	42.6	77.7	28.7	22.0	33.9
Pacific States								
148 cities; total population 3,754,841:								
Number of offenses known	219	372	910	5,105	2,694	21,791	69,833	23,856
Number cleared by arrest	179	286	525	1,041	1,630	4,672	9,878	3,902
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.7	76.9	57.7	20.4	60.5	21.4	14.1	16.4

TABLE 24.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1945, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	New England States; 138 cities, total population 5,065,191	Middle Atlantic States; 350 cities, total population 9,672,170	East North Central States; 367 cities, total population 14,831,559	West North Central States; 153 cities, total population 4,370,566	South Atlantic States; 106 cities, total population 3,822,147	East South Central States; 32 cities, total population 1,136,253	West South Central States; 72 cities, total population 3,187,791	Mountain States; 56 cities, total population 1,194,420	Pacific States; 148 cities, total population 3,754,841
Criminal homicide:									
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	60	196	587	134	585	176	345	44	180
Rate per 100,000	1.18	2.03	3.96	3.07	15.31	15.49	10.82	3.68	4.79
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	174	515	400	86	358	106	99	52	183
Rate per 100,000	3.44	5.32	2.70	1.97	9.37	9.33	3.11	4.35	4.87
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	532	1,506	3,193	494	1,564	688	808	308	1,125
Rate per 100,000	10.5	15.6	21.5	11.3	40.9	60.5	25.3	25.8	30.0
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	700	2,695	4,173	611	6,594	1,699	2,553	337	1,255
Rate per 100,000	13.8	27.9	28.1	14.0	172.5	149.5	80.1	28.2	33.4
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	5,738	14,609	15,909	2,399	20,816	3,374	6,277	917	4,543
Rate per 100,000	113.3	151.0	107.3	54.9	544.6	296.9	196.9	76.8	121.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	3,969	6,859	8,542	2,021	5,186	1,930	3,376	1,342	3,154
Rate per 100,000	78.4	70.9	57.6	46.2	135.7	169.9	105.9	112.4	84.0
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	6,262	9,769	18,330	4,994	12,566	3,667	7,802	4,010	7,227
Rate per 100,000	123.6	101.0	123.6	114.3	328.8	322.7	244.7	335.7	192.5
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	2,129	3,740	5,369	1,567	2,642	962	1,840	915	4,030
Rate per 100,000	42.0	38.7	36.2	35.9	69.1	84.7	57.7	76.6	107.3
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	413	744	2,378	523	786	521	536	175	404
Rate per 100,000	8.2	7.7	16.0	12.0	20.6	45.9	16.8	14.7	10.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	424	614	1,048	219	599	331	428	109	159
Rate per 100,000	8.4	6.3	7.1	5.0	15.7	29.1	13.4	9.1	4.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	263	328	782	389	487	592	542	233	792
Rate per 100,000	5.2	3.4	5.3	8.9	12.7	52.1	17.0	19.5	21.1
Rape:									
Number of persons charged	395	661	1,006	261	458	182	319	95	439
Rate per 100,000	7.80	6.83	6.78	5.97	11.98	16.02	10.01	7.95	11.69
Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	570	1,233	5,548	1,263	9,588	918	10,668	838	3,691
Rate per 100,000	11.3	12.7	37.4	28.9	250.9	80.8	334.7	70.2	98.3

TABLE 24.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1945, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*—Continued

Offense charged	New England States; 138 cities, total population 5,065,191	Middle Atlantic States; 350 cities, total population 9,672,170	East North Central States; 367 cities, total population 14,831,559	West North Central States; 153 cities, total population 4,370,566	South Atlantic States; 106 cities, total population 3,822,147	East South Central States; 32 cities, total population 1,136,253	West South Central States; 72 cities, total population 3,187,791	Mountain States; 56 cities, total population 1,194,420	Pacific States; 148 cities, total population 3,764,841
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	4,185	1,781	4,179	1,194	3,755	441	1,488	1,097	4,624
Rate per 100,000	82.6	18.4	28.2	27.3	98.2	38.8	46.7	91.8	123.1
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	80	174	404	74	65	20	608	52	400
Rate per 100,000	1.58	1.80	2.72	1.69	1.70	1.76	19.07	4.35	10.65
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	391	1,272	3,268	502	3,087	1,034	1,812	507	1,233
Rate per 100,000	7.7	13.2	22.0	11.5	80.8	91.0	56.8	42.4	32.8
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	5,112	3,620	8,630	1,089	5,386	359	[1] 365	293	780
Rate per 100,000	100.9	37.4	58.2	24.9	140.9	31.6	12.6	24.5	20.8
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	461	1,667	4,134	1,833	6,313	2,178	3,101	458	999
Rate per 100,000	9.1	17.2	27.9	41.9	165.2	191.7	97.3	38.3	26.6
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	2,975	[2] 1,763	9,846	3,941	8,320	2,838	2,929	1,821	10,399
Rate per 100,000	58.7	18.3	66.4	90.2	217.7	249.8	91.9	152.5	276.9
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	[3] 260,946	[4] 659,118	[5] 1,287,093	396,967	[6] 503,978	68,454	[7] 624,913	291,706	[8] 1,323,625
Rate per 100,000	5,213.5	6,825.5	9,747.6	9,082.7	13,227.9	6,024.5	20,760.3	24,422.4	36,615.0
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	7,132	36,605	43,256	18,129	73,027	16,868	23,199	10,824	18,215
Rate per 100,000	140.8	378.5	291.6	414.8	1,910.6	1,484.5	727.7	906.2	485.1
Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	77,796	66,725	151,468	53,865	170,511	49,926	109,107	48,833	186,688
Rate per 100,000	1,535.9	689.9	1,021.3	1,232.4	4,461.1	4,393.9	3,422.7	4,088.4	4,971.9
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	953	5,500	9,974	4,060	8,819	5,000	14,543	5,164	20,731
Rate per 100,000	18.8	56.9	67.2	92.9	230.7	440.0	456.2	432.3	552.1
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	2,661	7,165	17,497	5,764	12,622	5,359	18,910	891	10,290
Rate per 100,000	52.5	74.1	118.0	131.9	330.2	471.6	593.2	74.6	274.0
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	20,617	23,794	43,009	21,627	42,441	6,990	24,141	9,554	17,967
Rate per 100,000	407.0	246.0	290.0	494.8	1,110.4	615.2	757.3	799.9	478.5

[1–8] Number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	71	2,893,057	5	365	13,204,217
2	349	9,656,663	6	105	3,809,949
3	136	5,005,185	7	71	3,010,129
4	349	9,656,663	8	143	3,614,976

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During the first 6 months of 1946, the F B I examined 309,302 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 270,739 handled for the first 6 months of 1945 by 14.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (126,927) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1946 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 90,367, constituting 29.2 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during the first half of 1946 numbered 276,621, which is a 21.9 percent increase over the 226,885 cards received during the same period of 1945. Female arrest prints decreased from 43,854 during the first half of 1945 to 32,681 in the like period of 1946, representing a decrease of 25.5 percent.

Age

During the first half of 1946, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 54,564, constituting 17.6 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 53,841 (17.4 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 108,405 (35.0 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 49,446 (16.0 percent). The resultant total is

TABLE 25.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, January–June 1946*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**309,302**	**276,621**	**32,681**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Criminal homicide	3,066	2,761	305	1.0	1.0	0.9
Robbery	9,172	8,739	433	3.0	3.2	1.3
Assault	24,038	22,176	1,862	7.8	8.1	5.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,221	16,824	397	5.6	6.1	1.2
Larceny—theft	26,327	23,064	3,263	8.5	8.4	10.0
Auto theft	10,543	10,317	226	3.4	3.7	.7
Embezzlement and fraud	5,705	5,146	559	1.8	1.9	1.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,603	1,447	156	.5	.5	.5
Arson	340	301	39	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,976	2,551	425	1.0	.9	1.3
Rape	3,644	3,644		1.2	1.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,384	2,035	3,349	1.7	.7	10.2
Other sex offenses	7,716	5,818	1,898	2.5	2.1	5.8
Narcotic drug laws	1,321	1,200	121	.4	.4	.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,058	5,843	215	2.0	2.1	.7
Offenses against family and children	5,717	5,345	372	1.8	1.9	1.1
Liquor laws	3,461	3,008	453	1.1	1.1	1.4
Driving while intoxicated	14,913	14,375	538	4.8	5.2	1.6
Road and driving laws	3,029	2,973	56	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violations	33	33		(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,633	2,552	81	.9	.9	.2
Disorderly conduct	20,631	17,960	2,671	6.7	6.5	8.2
Drunkenness	72,205	66,465	5,740	23.3	24.1	17.6
Vagrancy	18,744	14,796	3,948	6.1	5.3	12.1
Gambling	6,446	6,035	411	2.1	2.2	1.3
Suspicion	20,283	18,258	2,025	6.5	6.6	6.2
Not stated	1,802	1,487	315	.6	.5	1.0
All other offenses	14,291	11,468	2,823	4.6	4.1	8.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

157,851 (51.0 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During the first half of 1946 there were 73,887 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson, and 24,872 (33.7 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During the first half of 1946, 35.0 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 47.0 percent of those charged with larceny, and 76.8 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (53.4) of all crimes against property during the first half of 1946 were committed by persons under 25 years of age. Age 21 predominated among the male arrests and age 22 among the females.

TABLE 26.—*Arrests by age groups, January–June 1946*

Offense charged	Total all ages	Age																	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not known
Total	**309,302**	**1,958**	**2,244**	**6,123**	**9,855**	**11,620**	**10,877**	**11,887**	**14,614**	**14,002**	**13,226**	**11,999**	**49,446**	**40,300**	**35,601**	**27,453**	**20,805**	**27,139**	**153**
Criminal homicide	3,066	11	14	41	50	79	86	93	134	121	133	113	539	498	397	269	189	297	2
Robbery	9,172	27	56	273	435	639	634	607	720	641	575	494	1,776	1,026	608	338	194	124	5
Assault	24,038	25	48	186	355	609	645	783	1,061	1,071	1,103	1,012	4,578	3,827	3,181	2,153	1,480	1,911	10
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,221	592	499	1,340	1,595	1,427	1,084	953	957	864	758	637	2,320	1,555	1,110	690	427	402	11
Larceny—theft	26,327	404	349	967	1,555	1,637	1,347	1,286	1,389	1,281	1,174	996	3,857	2,920	2,547	1,755	1,307	1,545	11
Auto theft	10,543	190	340	902	1,105	1,220	985	881	870	613	549	441	1,319	536	323	153	66	47	3
Embezzlement and fraud	5,705	8	11	29	82	126	142	165	195	215	200	217	1,022	927	756	585	474	548	3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,603	3	6	32	71	67	60	59	54	53	57	63	243	219	205	148	108	155	------
Arson	340	3	2	11	15	10	11	14	14	16	14	11	42	46	33	34	31	31	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,976	14	15	55	120	136	141	135	156	148	131	115	567	408	294	248	154	139	------
Rape	3,644	12	26	114	168	232	216	216	219	197	216	197	659	395	309	174	101	190	3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,384	1	5	23	68	175	219	209	335	393	363	293	1,198	800	570	332	208	191	1
Other sex offenses	7,716	17	18	68	122	261	297	344	444	423	372	343	1,453	1,097	827	556	409	660	5
Narcotic drug laws	1,321	------	2	3	18	50	47	58	40	65	64	63	251	187	159	119	100	95	------
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	6,058	5	18	140	243	227	231	279	315	301	318	306	1,173	810	667	398	282	341	4
Offenses against family and children	5,717	------	2	4	14	38	75	91	148	181	200	228	1,309	1,270	963	593	358	242	1
Liquor laws	3,461	3	6	15	36	55	71	105	112	96	117	105	548	526	502	391	320	451	2
Driving while intoxicated	14,913	2	5	19	63	125	180	370	575	609	630	595	2,570	2,284	2,215	1,790	1,332	1,546	3
Road and driving laws	3,029	------	1	36	82	108	110	162	222	211	208	157	557	419	297	186	118	152	3
Parking violations	33	------	------	1	2	------	1	1	------	1	------	------	6	5	6	2	5	3	------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,633	2	6	28	73	104	100	147	177	161	143	134	510	349	263	150	129	156	1
Disorderly conduct	20,631	23	54	181	459	662	757	895	1,209	1,164	1,098	933	3,690	2,745	2,306	1,606	1,200	1,636	13
Drunkenness	72,205	10	33	121	379	699	938	1,384	2,158	2,228	2,127	2,156	9,570	9,899	10,755	9,931	8,203	11,575	39
Vagrancy	18,744	35	56	273	699	1,013	874	888	987	989	926	729	2,824	2,085	1,789	1,599	1,149	1,821	8
Gambling	6,446	7	4	27	38	62	58	65	124	142	151	159	950	1,164	1,097	864	714	816	4
Suspicion	20,283	188	239	508	1,155	1,053	873	972	1,121	1,087	953	936	3,460	2,405	1,982	1,311	973	1,057	10
Not stated	1,802	3	3	20	39	67	51	67	87	77	73	73	271	270	244	158	124	175	------
All other offenses	14,291	373	426	706	814	739	644	658	791	654	573	493	2,184	1,628	1,196	920	650	833	9

TABLE 27.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, January–June 1946*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	**309,302**	**20,180**	**54,564**	**108,405**	**6.5**	**17.6**	**35.0**
Criminal homicide	3,066	116	374	875	3.8	12.2	28.5
Robbery	9,172	791	2,671	5,101	8.6	29.1	55.6
Assault	24,038	614	2,651	6,898	2.6	11.0	28.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,221	4,026	7,490	10,706	23.4	43.5	62.2
Larceny—theft	26,327	3,275	7,545	12,385	12.4	28.7	47.0
Auto theft	10,543	2,537	5,623	8,096	24.1	53.3	76.8
Embezzlement and fraud	5,705	130	563	1,390	2.3	9.9	24.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,603	112	298	525	7.0	18.6	32.8
Arson	340	31	66	121	9.1	19.4	35.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,976	204	616	1,166	6.9	20.7	39.2
Rape	3,644	320	984	1,813	8.8	27.0	49.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,384	97	700	2,084	1.8	13.0	38.7
Other sex offenses	7,716	225	1,127	2,709	2.9	14.6	35.1
Narcotic drug laws	1,321	23	178	410	1.7	13.5	31.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,058	406	1,143	2,383	6.7	18.9	39.3
Offenses against family and children	5,717	20	224	981	.3	3.9	17.2
Liquor laws	3,461	60	291	721	1.7	8.4	20.8
Driving while intoxicated	14,913	89	764	3,173	.6	5.1	21.3
Road and driving laws	3,029	119	499	1,297	3.9	16.5	42.8
Parking violations	33	3	5	6	9.1	15.2	18.2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,633	109	460	1,075	4.1	17.5	40.8
Disorderly conduct	20,631	717	3,031	7,435	3.5	14.7	36.0
Drunkenness	72,205	543	3,564	12,233	.8	4.9	16.9
Vagrancy	18,744	1,063	3,838	7,469	5.7	20.5	39.8
Gambling	6,446	76	261	837	1.2	4.0	13.0
Suspicion	20,283	2,090	4,988	9,085	10.3	24.6	44.8
Not stated	1,802	65	250	560	3.6	13.9	31.1
All other offenses	14,291	2,319	4,360	6,871	16.2	30.5	48.1

Criminal Repeaters

Of the 309,302 arrest records examined, 165,198 (53.4 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.6 and for females the percentage was 34.8. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 14.6 at age 15, and 39.2 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 15.4 at age 15 and 41.1 at age 20, while for females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 7.9 at age 15 and 27.9 at age 20.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. A tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 56.1 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1946 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 56.4 percent and for females 53.4 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 10,987, members of the white race represented 232,428 of the 309,302 arrest records received, while 73,069 were Negroes, 2,811 were Indians, 241 Chinese, 68 Japanese, and 685 were representatives of other races.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVII Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN • 1946

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1946

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVII January 1947 Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1945–46

Crime in 1946 continued its upward trend increasing 7.4 percent over 1945 in the urban areas. In the individual offense classifications increases were as follows: Murder, 17.3 percent; robbery, 15.6 percent; aggravated assault, 11.4 percent; burglary, 11.3 percent; larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. Auto thefts declined 4.9 percent.

Crime in the rural areas was up 14.1 percent in 1946 and in each crime category the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. Murders and robberies in the rural areas showed increases of 28.3 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively. Other increases were: Rape, 17.8 percent; negligent manslaughter, 16.1 percent; burglary, 15.3 percent; aggravated assault, 13.4 percent; larceny, 13.1 percent; and auto theft, 10.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1946

For the convenience of police administrators and others interested in the crime problem, the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in this bulletin for cities grouped according to size and by location. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. A tabulation is likewise presented showing crime rates for the rural areas.

Value of Property Stolen, 1946

According to supplementary crime reports received from the larger cities the average value of the loot taken in crimes against property during 1946 was as follows: Robbery, $160; burglary, $133; larceny, $59; and auto theft, $638. Ninety-four and seven-tenths percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property was recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1946

The year 1946 brought the estimated total of serious crime in the country to a new high for the past decade, 1,685,203. During the average day 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted. During each 24 hours on the average 172

persons were robbed, 981 burglaries were reported to the police, 630 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types being committed.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Following generally the seasonal crime pattern of prior years aggravated assaults and rapes occurred most frequently during the summer months, showing a tendency to decline in the colder weather, while murders were inclined to rise toward the end of the year. Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts showed the customary tendency to be least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter. Negligent manslaughters, consisting mostly of traffic fatalities where gross negligence was present, were much more frequent during the winter months than during the warm season.

Persons Arrested, 1946

More persons were arrested during 1946 than during any year of the past decade, according to the 645,431 arrest records received at the F B I. Most of the arrests among the age groups were for age 21, predominating for the first time since 1938, ages 17–19 predominating in the interim. Arrests of boys under 21 increased only 1.6 percent during 1946 and the year's figure for this age group was 5.8 percent less than that for 1941. On the other hand, although arrests of girls under 21 declined 33.1 percent in 1946, the figure for the year still exceeded that for 1941 by 40 percent.

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined during the year 54.2 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in Washington and 56.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime

had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1946. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	**1,078**	**1,045**	**96.9**	**62,726,936**	**62,286,585**	**99.3**
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	107	100.0	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	213	100.0	7,417,093	7,417,093	100.0
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	666	633	95.0	9,977,937	9,537,586	95.6

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,123 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,612,985. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,168 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1946, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,319 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 12 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,499 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1946.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The criminal element of our population is more active or more concentrated in the large population centers. This general observation has been apparent during past years and is again evident from the figures for 1946. Cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants generally had higher rates for all types of crimes than their smaller neighbors except for aggravated assault and larceny.

Assaults with intent to kill occurred with greatest frequency in cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants while the larceny crime rate in cities with over 250,000 inhabitants was less than these offenses per unit of population in cities from 25,000 to 100,000. It is interesting to note that this pattern has been identical during the past five years (1942–46).

The group representing the smallest cities (2,500–10,000) had a higher crime rate for rapes than all cities except those over 100,000 in population. Otherwise, the crime rates for the smallest cities were lowest.

A combined population of 67,262,382 is represented by the 2,262 cities reporting the number of offenses known to the police as shown in table 28. The rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by population is also presented. Police administrators and others may utilize these data to compare the crime experience in a local community with that indicated by the national averages and with that of all cities within a particular population group.

The following figures show the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1946:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,751.3	100.0	Assault	67.5	3.8
			Robbery	62.8	3.6
Larceny	968.2	55.3	Rape	12.1	.7
Burglary	399.6	22.8	Murder	6.5	.4
Auto theft	229.9	13.1	Manslaughter	4.7	.3

Crimes of violence constituted slightly less than 9 percent of the total but the significance of the figure is staggering when it is observed that 103,313 persons in these cities were slain, robbed, raped, or otherwise feloniously assaulted.

TABLE 28.—*Offenses known to the police, 1946; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,262 cities; total population, 67,262,382:								
Number of offenses known	4,362	3,162	8,150	42,229	45,410	[1]231,301	[1]560,341	154,650
Rate per 100,000	6.49	4.70	12.12	62.8	67.5	399.6	968.2	229.9
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	[1]93,774	[1]202,527	75,152
Rate per 100,000	7.66	5.73	15.43	87.5	76.7	457.3	987.6	251.4
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,598,956:								
Number of offenses known	612	444	954	5,676	5,426	39,091	86,605	22,843
Rate per 100,000	8.05	5.84	12.55	74.7	71.4	514.4	1,139.7	300.6
GROUP III								
105 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,225,754:								
Number of offenses known	431	291	666	3,595	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,962
Rate per 100,000	5.96	4.03	9.22	49.8	85.4	414.5	1,063.1	234.7
GROUP IV								
210 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,298,914:								
Number of offenses known	331	319	569	2,517	4,631	25,975	75,938	14,682
Rate per 100,000	4.53	4.37	7.80	34.5	63.4	355.9	1,040.4	201.2
GROUP V								
558 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,438,189:								
Number of offenses known	411	222	701	2,487	3,463	25,356	75,265	14,898
Rate per 100,000	4.87	2.63	8.31	29.5	41.0	300.5	892.0	176.6
GROUP VI								
1,299 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,806,403:								
Number of offenses known	286	173	648	1,790	2,801	17,156	43,188	10,113
Rate per 100,000	4.20	2.54	9.52	26.3	41.2	252.1	634.5	148.6

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I–VI, 2,260 cities, total population, 57,876,053; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837.

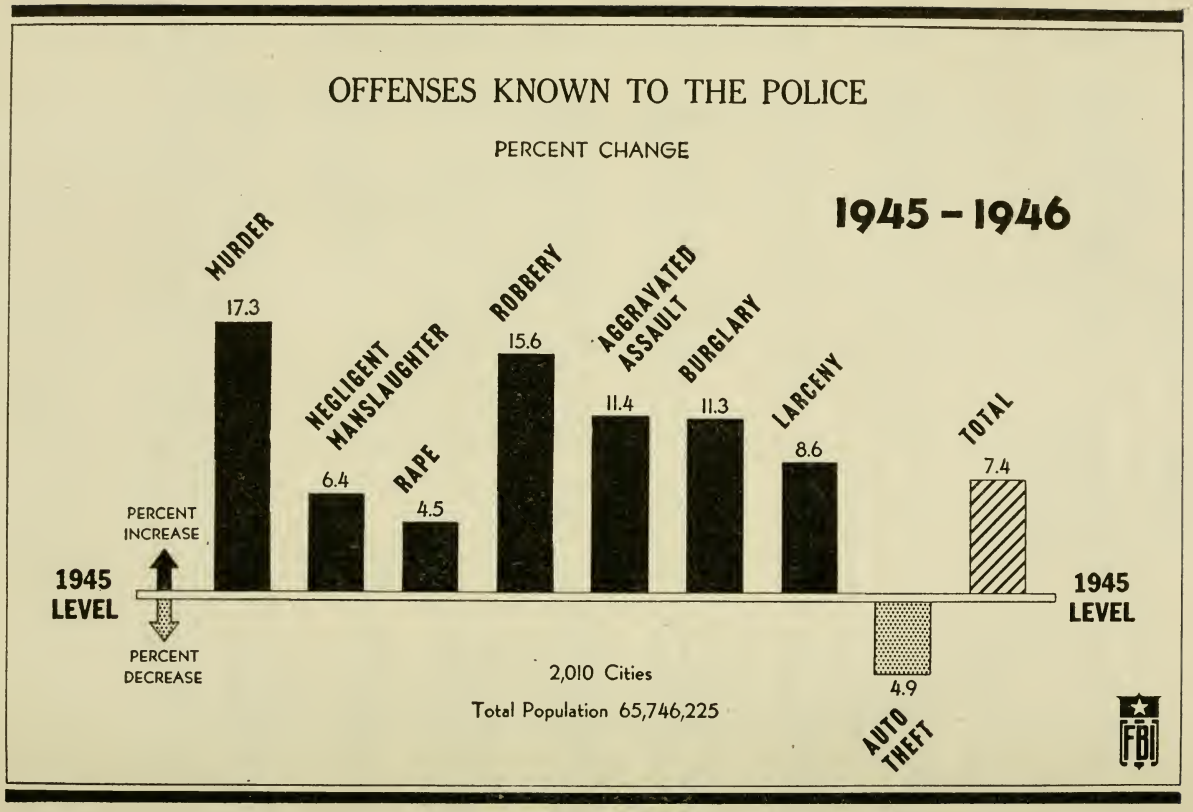
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
PERCENT CHANGE
1945 – 1946
MURDER
17.3
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
6.4
RAPE
4.5
ROBBERY
15.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
11.4
BURGLARY
11.3
LARCENY
8.6
AUTO THEFT
4.9
TOTAL
7.4
PERCENT INCREASE
PERCENT DECREASE
1945 LEVEL
1945 LEVEL
2,010 Cities
Total Population 65,746,225
FBI

FIGURE 9.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police in Urban Communities

Crime rose 7.4 percent in 1946 with murders and robberies heading the list showing jumps of 17.3 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults increased 11.4 percent and burglaries, 11.3 percent with other increases as follows: Larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. The only decrease was 4.9 percent for auto theft.

The total number of offenses increased in each of the nine geographic divisions and in all but five of the individual States. In each geographic division increases were reported for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny while negligent manslaughters showed increases in all but the New England and Pacific areas; rapes increased in all divisions except the South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States, while auto thefts increased only in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain geographic divisions.

Though not the most pronounced, the most widespread increase was in burglary and larceny during 1946 with increases registered in 41 States for burglary and in 42 for larceny. Increases in robbery were reported in 39 States with 6 showing decreases and 3 reflecting no change from 1945. Aggravated assaults rose in 35 States, declined in 12, and showed no change in 1. Offenses of rape increased in 30 States and declined in 18. Murders showed increases in 34 States, decreases in 10, and no change in 4, while negligent manslaughters rose in 25 States, declined in 18, and remained unchanged in 5. Auto thefts, on the other hand, increased in only 23 States and showed decreases in 25.

Considering only the size of the city, the figures reflect an increase in crime in each population group. Excluding auto thefts, crimes in each category increased in cities of all sizes except that negligent manslaughters declined in the 50,000 to 250,000 population groups accompanied by declines for rapes and aggravated assaults in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000. Auto thefts increased only in the cities under 10,000 in population.

A review of the crime record during the war years clearly indicates the significant effects our participation in the world conflict had on the homefront crime picture.

The theft of automobiles which was on the increase during 1940 and 1941 dropped noticeably in 1942, but thereafter despite gasoline rationing and the shortage of cars the number of such offenses rose sharply to a peak in 1945. In 1946 with automobiles back in production and gas rationing discontinued, auto thefts declined. It may be observed in connection with this peculiar combination of events that the majority of automobiles stolen are taken by persons of 20 years of age and under.

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Murders and aggravated assaults, which were generally on the upswing from 1939 through 1942, fell off in 1943 and then showed increases during the next 3-year period. The rise in these offenses was particularly sharp in 1946.

Negligent manslaughters, consisting for the most part of traffic fatalities resulting from gross negligence, broke an upward trend in 1942 and continued downward in their frequency during 1943. Since then, however, these offenses have steadily increased. The number of crimes of rape, which since 1931 have generally been on the increase,[1] certainly showed no tendency to decline or level off during the war years. In fact the upward trend was accentuated if anything. Robberies, burglaries, and larcenies showed a general tendency to decline during the early years of the war but have increased noticeably during the last two years. Robberies, which declined steadily during 1940–44, showed particularly sharp increases in 1945 and 1946.

Crime trends covering the war years are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11, based on the monthly uniform crime reports received from 373 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, representing a combined population of 50,616,919.

Comprehensive urban crime trend data for 1945–46 with the cities divided by population groups are presented in table 29, and for individual States, geographic divisions, and regions in table 30. These figures are based on monthly uniform crime reports received during 1945 and 1946 from 2,010 cities representing a combined population of 65,746,225.

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[1] Table 4, vol. XVI, No. 1, Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

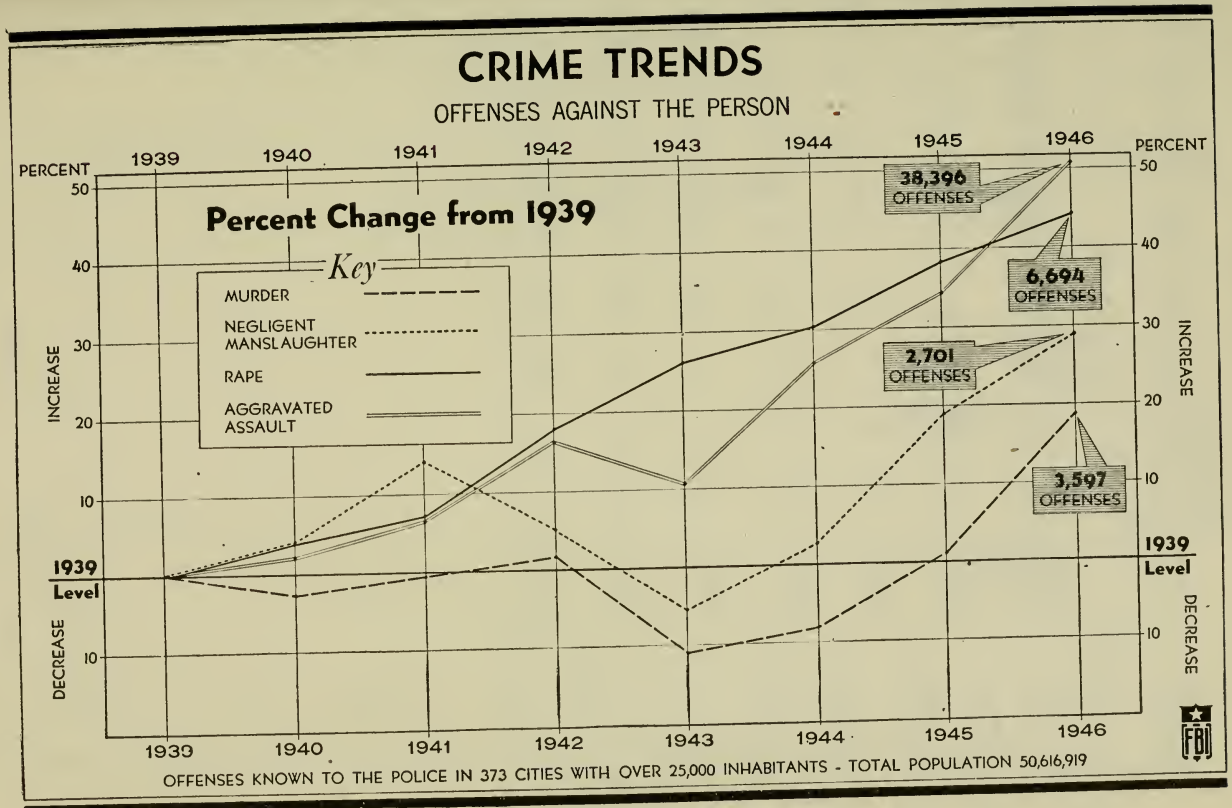
CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
Percent Change from 1939
Key
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
38,396 OFFENSES
6,694 OFFENSES
2,701 OFFENSES
3,597 OFFENSES
1939 Level
INCREASE
DECREASE
PERCENT
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN 373 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS - TOTAL POPULATION 50,616,919
FBI

FIGURE 10.

TABLE 29.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945–46, by population groups*

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,746,225:									
1945	987,209	3,627	2,919	7,620	36,102	39,851	213,054	523,719	160,317
1946	1,059,869	4,253	3,105	7,964	41,718	44,387	237,216	568,696	152,530
Percent change	+7.4	+17.3	+6.4	+4.5	+15.6	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	−4.9
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,894,166:									
1945	430,777	1,933	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	95,691	205,035	79,677
1946	454,254	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	103,266	218,141	75,152
Percent change	+5.4	+18.5	+8.6	+5.6	+13.0	+18.4	+7.9	+6.4	−5.7
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,598,956:									
1945	149,948	538	446	994	4,627	5,703	34,064	79,270	24,306
1946	161,651	612	444	954	5,676	5,426	39,091	86,605	22,843
Percent change	+7.8	+13.8	−0.4	−4.0	+22.7	−4.9	+14.8	+9.3	−6.0
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,754:									
1945	125,406	418	315	624	2,851	5,707	27,037	70,810	17,644
1946	134,886	431	291	666	3,595	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,962
Percent change	+7.6	+3.1	−7.6	+6.7	+26.1	+8.2	+10.8	+8.5	−3.9
Group IV, 206 cities; population, 7,130,431:									
1945	112,016	282	285	534	2,145	4,337	22,364	67,372	14,697
1946	123,064	328	317	561	2,466	4,584	25,428	74,993	14,387
Percent change	+9.9	+16.3	+11.2	+5.1	+15.0	+5.7	+13.7	+11.3	−2.1
Group V, 538 cities; population, 8,134,464:									
1945	110,286	257	182	648	2,050	2,733	21,341	67,823	15,252
1946	118,280	377	210	667	2,348	3,197	24,342	72,777	14,362
Percent change	+7.2	+46.7	+15.4	+2.9	+14.5	+17.0	+14.1	+7.3	−5.8
Group VI, 1,071 cities; population, 5,762,454:									
1945	58,776	199	113	454	1,281	2,022	12,557	33,409	8,741
1946	67,734	214	130	504	1,469	2,091	15,140	39,362	8,824
Percent change	+15.2	+7.5	+15.0	+11.0	+14.7	+3.4	+20.6	+17.8	+0.9

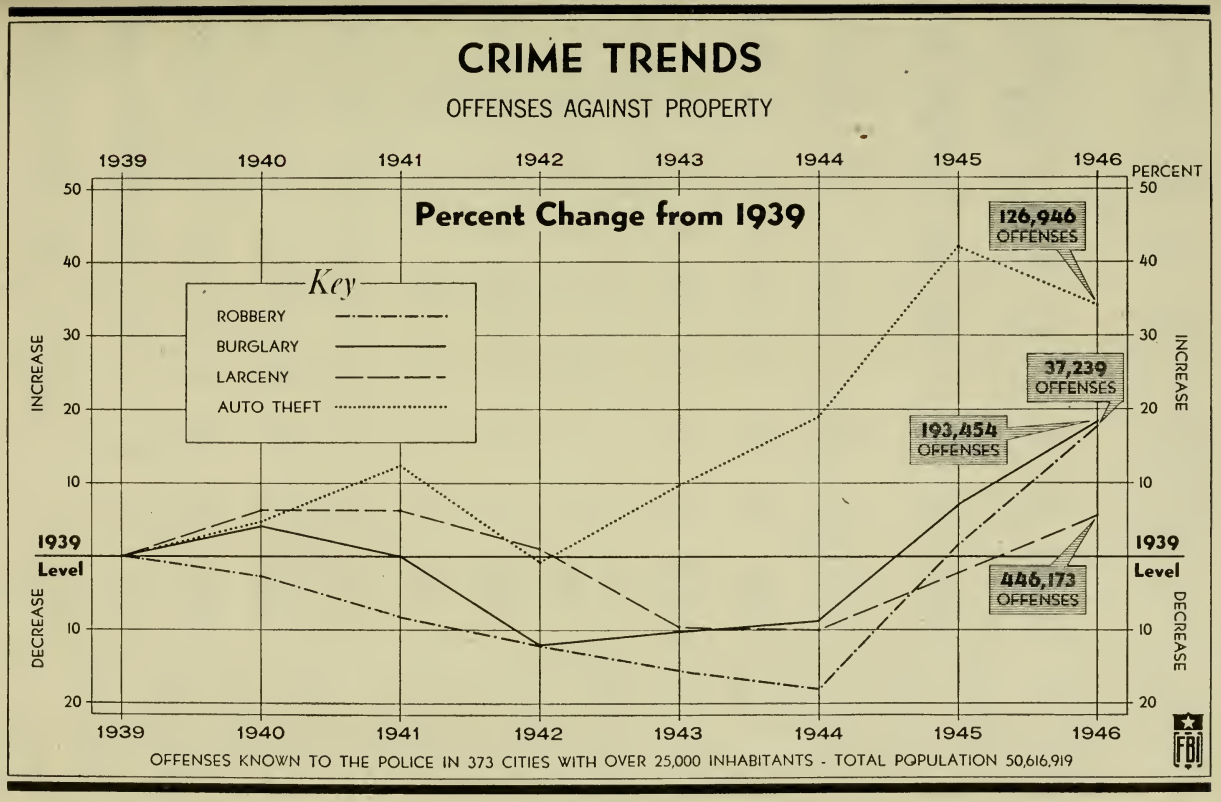
CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
PERCENT
Percent Change from 1939
Key
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
126,946 OFFENSES
37,239 OFFENSES
193,454 OFFENSES
446,173 OFFENSES
INCREASE
DECREASE
1939 Level
50
40
30
20
10
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN 373 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS - TOTAL POPULATION 50,616,919
FBI

FIGURE 11.

TABLE 30.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945–46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,746,225:									
1945	987,209	3,627	2,919	7,620	36,102	39,851	213,054	523,719	160,317
1946	1,059,869	4,253	3,105	7,964	41,718	44,387	237,216	568,696	152,530
Percent change	+7.4	+17.3	+6.4	+4.5	+15.6	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	−4.9
The North, 1,365 cities; population, 46,384,263:									
1945	498,169	1,556	1,612	4,422	18,296	16,208	114,210	261,726	80,139
1946	535,701	1,857	1,739	4,853	20,733	18,936	124,651	283,983	78,949
Percent change	+7.5	+19.3	+7.9	+9.7	+13.3	+16.8	+9.1	+8.5	−1.5
New England, 175 cities; population, 5,716,816:									
1945	*55,933*	*70*	*176*	*422*	*929*	*764*	*14,632*	*29,648*	*9,292*
1946	*61,950*	*89*	*153*	*423*	*1,162*	*805*	*16,402*	*33,640*	*9,276*
Percent change	*+10.8*	*+27.1*	*−13.1*	*+0.2*	*+25.1*	*+5.4*	*+12.1*	*+13.5*	*−0.2*
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,078,890:									
1945	12,884	16	39	62	184	242	3,425	7,272	1,644
1946	14,444	23	29	66	230	246	3,908	8,286	1,656
Maine, 15 cities; population, 284,317:									
1945	3,440	3	10	26	46	34	808	1,972	541
1946	3,470	3	9	22	63	38	809	2,099	427
Massachusetts, 99 cities; population, 3,477,447:									
1945	30,755	45	102	279	579	378	8,303	15,344	5,725
1946	33,914	55	81	274	693	384	9,087	17,390	5,950
New Hampshire, 13 cities; population, 235,308:									
1945	1,601	1	6	26	9	12	334	1,046	167
1946	1,637	3	4	25	7	6	387	1,035	170
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 568,989:									
1945	6,447	5	19	27	108	96	1,636	3,419	1,137
1946	7,643	5	30	32	166	129	2,087	4,226	968
Vermont, 6 cities; population, 71,865:									
1945	806	------	------	2	3	2	126	595	78
1946	842	------	------	4	3	2	124	604	105
Middle Atlantic, 475 cities; population, 19,221,916:									
1945	*131,393*	*570*	*865*	*1,506*	*4,433*	*6,124*	*30,126*	*57,421*	*30,348*
1946	*145,270*	*708*	*945*	*1,605*	*5,620*	*6,802*	*34,804*	*62,952*	*31,834*
Percent change	*+10.6*	*+24.2*	*+9.2*	*+6.6*	*+26.8*	*+11.1*	*+15.5*	*+9.6*	*+4.9*
New Jersey, 130 cities; population, 2,772,750:									
1945	28,293	74	132	236	815	1,276	7,734	13,274	4,752
1946	31,319	69	158	239	1,108	1,424	9,001	14,361	4,959
New York, 160 cities; population, 10,950,956:									
1945	63,765	334	514	858	1,733	3,207	10,605	28,868	17,646
1946	70,833	400	546	977	2,205	3,668	12,520	32,007	18,510
Pennsylvania, 185 cities; population, 5,498,210:									
1945	39,335	162	219	412	1,885	1,641	11,787	15,279	7,950
1946	43,118	239	241	389	2,307	1,710	13,283	16,584	8,365
East North Central, 479 cities; population, 16,178,763:									
1945	*246,673*	*737*	*430*	*1,983*	*11,222*	*7,973*	*55,868*	*137,687*	*30,773*
1946	*254,244*	*809*	*467*	*2,253*	*11,763*	*8,890*	*57,755*	*144,133*	*28,174*
Percent change	*+3.1*	*+9.8*	*+8.6*	*+13.6*	*+4.8*	*+11.5*	*+3.4*	*+4.7*	*−8.4*
Illinois, 123 cities; population, 5,311,853:									
1945	60,144	256	109	562	4,644	2,519	16,201	29,081	6,772
1946	59,100	297	108	608	4,694	2,506	15,798	29,081	6,058
Indiana, 61 cities; population, 1,625,762:									
1945	29,806	85	56	159	867	958	6,256	17,182	4,243
1946	30,245	89	52	153	957	913	7,286	16,576	4,219

TABLE 30.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945–46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Michigan, 90 cities; population, 3,288,980:									
1945	68,054	136	93	789	2,697	2,573	14,109	39,557	8,100
1946	70,857	153	110	950	2,985	3,374	14,698	41,591	6,996
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,369,808:									
1945	71,166	239	153	383	2,831	1,793	16,851	39,482	9,434
1946	75,295	256	165	475	2,989	1,938	17,509	43,176	8,787
Wisconsin, 70 cities; population, 1,582,360:									
1945	17,503	21	19	90	183	130	2,451	12,385	2,224
1946	18,747	14	32	67	138	159	2,464	13,759	2,114
West North Central, 236 cities; population, 5,266,768:									
1945	*64,170*	*179*	*141*	*511*	*1,712*	*1,347*	*13,584*	*36,970*	*9,726*
1946	*74,237*	*251*	*174*	*572*	*2,188*	*2,439*	*15,690*	*43,258*	*9,665*
Percent change	*+15.7*	*+40.2*	*+23.4*	*+11.9*	*+27.8*	*+81.1*	*+15.5*	*+17.0*	*−0.6*
Iowa, 50 cities; population, 910,077:									
1945	10,177	16	15	49	145	75	2,265	6,126	1,486
1946	12,254	33	19	62	187	114	2,709	7,585	1,545
Kansas, 45 cities; population, 663,721:									
1945	9,477	16	12	44	212	115	2,258	5,500	1,320
1946	11,466	27	8	76	230	138	2,941	6,718	1,328
Minnesota, 61 cities; population, 1,322,660:									
1945	12,664	17	42	76	257	114	2,531	7,727	1,900
1946	14,243	19	41	77	310	136	2,893	8,951	1,816
Missouri, 39 cities; population, 1,685,230:									
1945	22,275	117	55	296	980	895	4,712	11,993	3,227
1946	26,217	152	89	308	1,286	1,899	5,393	13,575	3,515
Nebraska, 20 cities; population, 446,618:									
1945	7,203	9	11	37	104	137	1,384	4,073	1,448
1946	7,033	20	11	20	133	138	1,329	4,269	1,113
North Dakota, 9 cities; population, 105,072:									
1945	843	2	1	5	4	5	163	539	124
1946	1,436	-------	-------	20	32	6	158	1,057	163
South Dakota, 12 cities; population, 133,390:									
1945	1,531	2	5	4	10	6	271	1,012	221
1946	1,588	-------	6	9	10	8	267	1,103	185
The South,[1] 361 cities; population, 11,767,810:									
1945	244,715	1,674	622	1,348	7,104	18,321	52,043	127,211	36,392
1946	264,868	1,951	704	1,370	9,197	19,544	61,055	135,380	35,667
Percent change	+8.2	+16.5	+13.2	+1.6	+29.5	+6.7	+17.3	+6.4	−2.0
South Atlantic,[1] 177 cities; population, 5,694,779:									
1945	*118,150*	*787*	*285*	*725*	*3,540*	*10,993*	*24,161*	*60,076*	*17,583*
1946	*126,457*	*903*	*297*	*701*	*4,542*	*11,130*	*27,959*	*63,700*	*17,225*
Percent change	*+7.0*	*+14.7*	*+4.2*	*−3.3*	*+28.3*	*+1.2*	*+15.7*	*+6.0*	*−2.0*
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 122,235:									
1945	2,544	6	12	3	121	24	541	1,532	305
1946	2,712	12	12	8	104	14	579	1,602	381
Florida, 30 cities; population, 838,402:									
1945	24,473	135	69	78	622	1,714	5,862	12,749	3,244
1946	25,946	139	61	73	933	1,394	7,200	13,342	2,804
Georgia, 23 cities; population, 750,488:									
1945	18,223	177	47	102	460	1,224	3,499	10,137	2,577
1946	17,471	194	47	81	580	1,001	3,496	9,627	2,445
Maryland, 12 cities; population, 1,002,776:									
1945	12,691	97	12	138	524	1,252	2,273	5,368	3,027
1946	13,719	102	18	139	708	1,462	2,534	5,680	3,076

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 30.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945–46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
North Carolina, 42 cities; population, 769,255:									
1945	16,254	101	66	84	335	3,748	3,385	6,936	1,599
1946	18,372	135	65	103	335	4,019	3,672	8,070	1,973
South Carolina, 15 cities; population, 290,270:									
1945	6,524	63	11	28	155	400	970	3,968	929
1946	6,924	55	5	33	137	444	1,262	4,069	919
Virginia, 30 cities; population, 838,147:									
1945	21,440	125	29	228	754	1,863	4,322	11,161	2,958
1946	22,898	144	42	189	907	1,847	4,831	12,146	2,792
West Virginia, 21 cities; population, 420,115:									
1945	5,603	28	11	17	287	248	1,276	2,827	909
1946	6,450	26	28	31	251	286	1,549	3,414	865
East South Central, 69 cities; population, 2,329,972:									
1945	*45,332*	*399*	*160*	*246*	*1,753*	*3,732*	*11,025*	*20,713*	*7,304*
1946	*48,196*	*446*	*177*	*247*	*2,281*	*4,305*	*12,083*	*21,003*	*7,654*
Percent change	*+6.3*	*+11.8*	*+10.6*	*+0.4*	*+30.1*	*+15.4*	*+9.6*	*+1.4*	*+4.8*
Alabama, 17 cities; population, 601,323:									
1945	11,924	111	28	58	343	1,392	3,159	5,490	1,343
1946	12,633	142	30	83	367	1,647	3,505	5,175	1,684
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 653,571:									
1945	14,984	92	67	72	742	850	3,829	6,567	2,745
1946	15,254	93	63	62	936	996	3,923	6,819	2,362
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 268,298:									
1945	4,760	42	14	32	100	550	874	2,569	579
1946	5,199	41	21	33	129	625	1,180	2,594	576
Tennessee, 16 cities; population, 806,780:									
1945	13,684	154	51	84	568	940	3,163	6,087	2,637
1946	15,110	170	63	69	849	1,037	3,475	6,415	3,032
West South Central, 115 cities; population, 3,743,059:									
1945	*81,233*	*488*	*177*	*377*	*1,811*	*3,596*	*16,857*	*46,422*	*11,505*
1946	*90,215*	*602*	*230*	*422*	*2,374*	*4,109*	*21,013*	*50,677*	*10,788*
Percent change	*+11.1*	*+23.4*	*+29.9*	*+11.9*	*+31.1*	*+14.3*	*+24.7*	*+9.2*	*−6.2*
Arkansas, 13 cities; population, 251,904:									
1945	5,040	32	14	13	252	392	866	2,696	775
1946	5,033	45	25	36	240	376	1,191	2,486	634
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 806,162:									
1945	8,703	99	25	58	215	758	1,309	4,267	1,972
1946	10,150	118	52	74	484	902	2,230	4,607	1,683
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 639,207:									
1945	14,512	50	27	79	336	264	2,978	8,815	1,963
1946	14,887	45	29	48	399	271	3,558	8,883	1,654
Texas, 53 cities; population, 2,045,786:									
1945	52,978	307	111	227	1,008	2,182	11,704	30,644	6,795
1946	60,145	394	124	264	1,251	2,560	14,034	34,701	6,817
The West, 284 cities; population, 7,594,152:									
1945	244,325	397	685	1,850	10,702	5,322	46,801	134,782	43,786
1946	259,300	445	662	1,741	11,788	5,907	51,510	149,333	37,914
Percent change	+6.1	+12.1	−3.4	−5.9	+10.1	+11.0	+10.1	+10.8	−13.4
Mountain, 89 cities; population, 1,471,416:									
1945	*35,546*	*58*	*90*	*290*	*883*	*598*	*7,423*	*21,680*	*4,524*
1946	*42,052*	*83*	*92*	*275*	*1,154*	*655*	*8,717*	*26,334*	*4,742*
Percent change	*+18.3*	*+43.1*	*+2.2*	*−5.2*	*+30.7*	*+9.5*	*+17.4*	*+21.5*	*+4.8*

TABLE 30.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945–46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Arizona, 9 cities; population, 142,618:									
1945	5,558	12	16	48	162	167	855	3,517	781
1946	6,209	11	5	37	187	157	1,102	3,926	784
Colorado, 21 cities; population, 548,052:									
1945	11,826	23	33	144	348	160	3,215	6,731	1,172
1946	13,697	37	35	137	493	179	3,723	7,770	1,323
Idaho, 13 cities; population, 125,885:									
1945	3,093	1	3	13	40	18	560	1,985	473
1946	3,416	5	9	21	43	13	664	2,221	440
Montana, 13 cities; population, 166,226:									
1945	2,658	2	8	10	53	17	408	1,852	308
1946	3,700	6	15	12	65	63	589	2,568	382
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 55,729:									
1945	2,077	3	3	19	72	27	511	1,180	262
1946	2,828	4	3	5	118	33	634	1,700	331
New Mexico, 11 cities; population, 105,315:									
1945	1,882	11	3	7	37	87	339	1,053	345
1946	2,461	6	4	17	47	127	348	1,529	383
Utah, 12 cities; population, 253,634:									
1945	6,520	4	22	42	130	103	1,184	4,092	943
1946	7,877	10	21	38	136	67	1,350	5,336	919
Wyoming, 6 cities; population, 73,957:									
1945	1,932	2	2	7	41	19	351	1,270	240
1946	1,864	4	-------	8	65	16	307	1,284	180
Pacific, 195 cities; population, 6,122,736:									
1945	*208,779*	*339*	*595*	*1,560*	*9,819*	*4,724*	*39,378*	*113,102*	*39,262*
1946	*217,248*	*362*	*570*	*1,466*	*10,654*	*5,252*	*42,792*	*122,999*	*33,172*
Percent change	*+4.1*	*+6.8*	*−4.2*	*−6.0*	*+8.3*	*+11.2*	*+8.7*	*+8.8*	*−15.5*
California, 146 cities; population, 4,779,149:									
1945	165,304	277	477	1,420	8,301	4,277	30,162	88,952	31,438
1946	171,286	295	449	1,293	9,002	4,746	32,321	97,550	25,630
Oregon, 21 cities; population, 472,616:									
1945	15,770	17	27	65	570	210	3,593	8,815	2,473
1946	15,957	22	34	69	590	262	3,897	8,953	2,130
Washington, 28 cities; population, 870,971:									
1945	27,705	45	91	75	948	237	5,623	15,335	5,351
1946	30,005	45	87	104	1,042	244	6,575	16,496	5,412

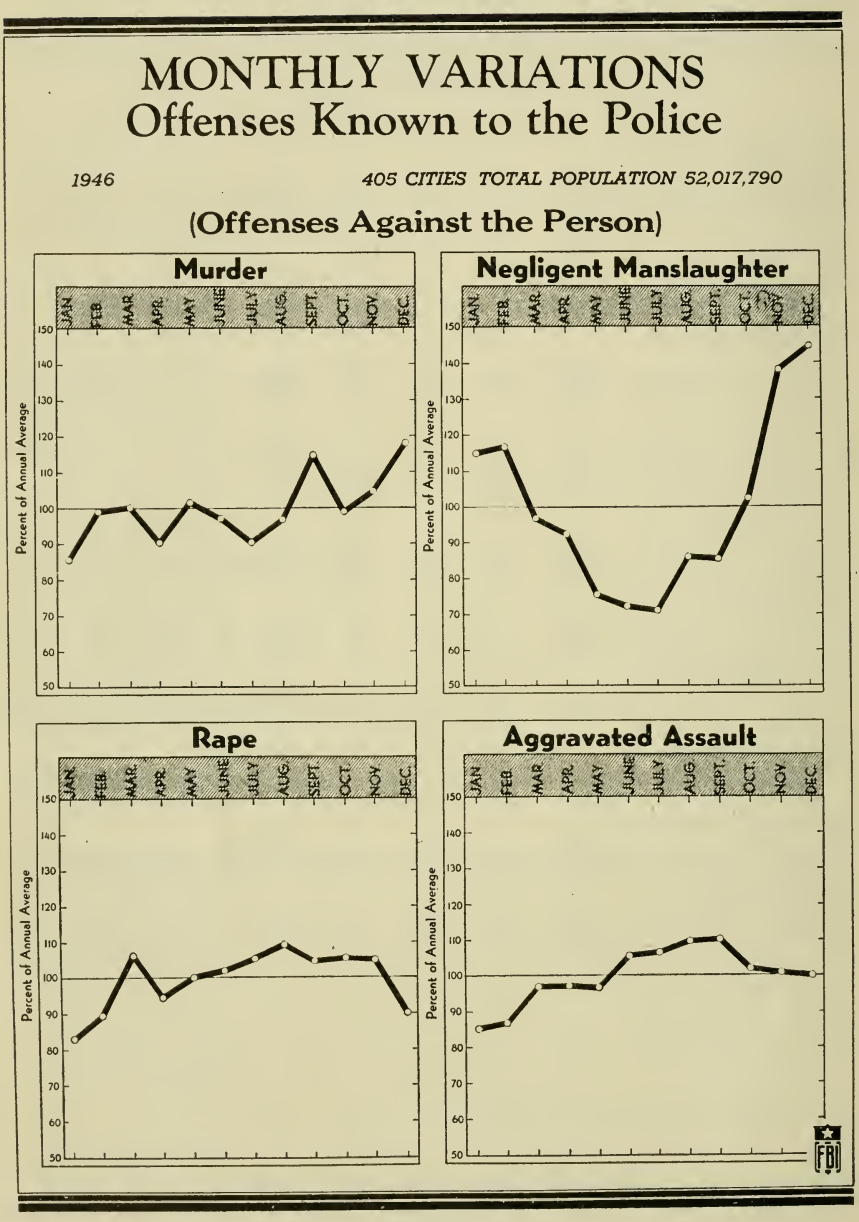
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police
1946
405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790
(Offenses Against the Person)
Murder
Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Aggravated Assault
Percent of Annual Average
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
FBI

FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

As a general rule the seasonal crime pattern in 1946 was much the same as in prior years, showing definite seasonal fluctuations.

Aggravated assaults and rapes were generally most frequent during the summer months and showed a general tendency to decline in the colder weather. The daily average in murders was 33 percent higher in September and 37 percent higher in December than in January. The daily average for rape was 31 percent higher for August than for January, while the aggravated assault figure was 29 percent higher in September, than in January.

Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, on the other hand, showed a tendency to be least frequent in the summer and most frequent during the winter months. This was particularly noticeable for the crime of robbery which showed 41 percent and 64 percent higher daily averages in January and December respectively than in June. The burglary curve, though less pronounced, was generally as definite as the curve in robberies, the peak months being March and December. The burglary daily average in March was 24 percent in excess of the June daily average while the figure for December was 28 percent in excess of that for June.

Larceny, as in prior years, showed a tendency to increase during the early months of the year, fell off during the summer, then increased until October when the frequency in these crimes showed a tendency to diminish. The daily average for larceny in October was 20 percent in excess of the figure for January.

Auto theft offenses were most frequent during the early months of the year, falling to a low in July and from that point showed a tendency to increase in frequency. The figure for January was 39 percent over the daily average for July.

Offenses of manslaughter by negligence consist almost entirely of traffic fatalities resulting from gross criminal negligence on the part of some person other than the victim. As would be expected the seasonal curve for these crimes follows the pattern of traffic deaths which are generally most frequent during the winter months when driving conditions are less favorable. The daily average number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence in December was 104 percent in excess of that in July.

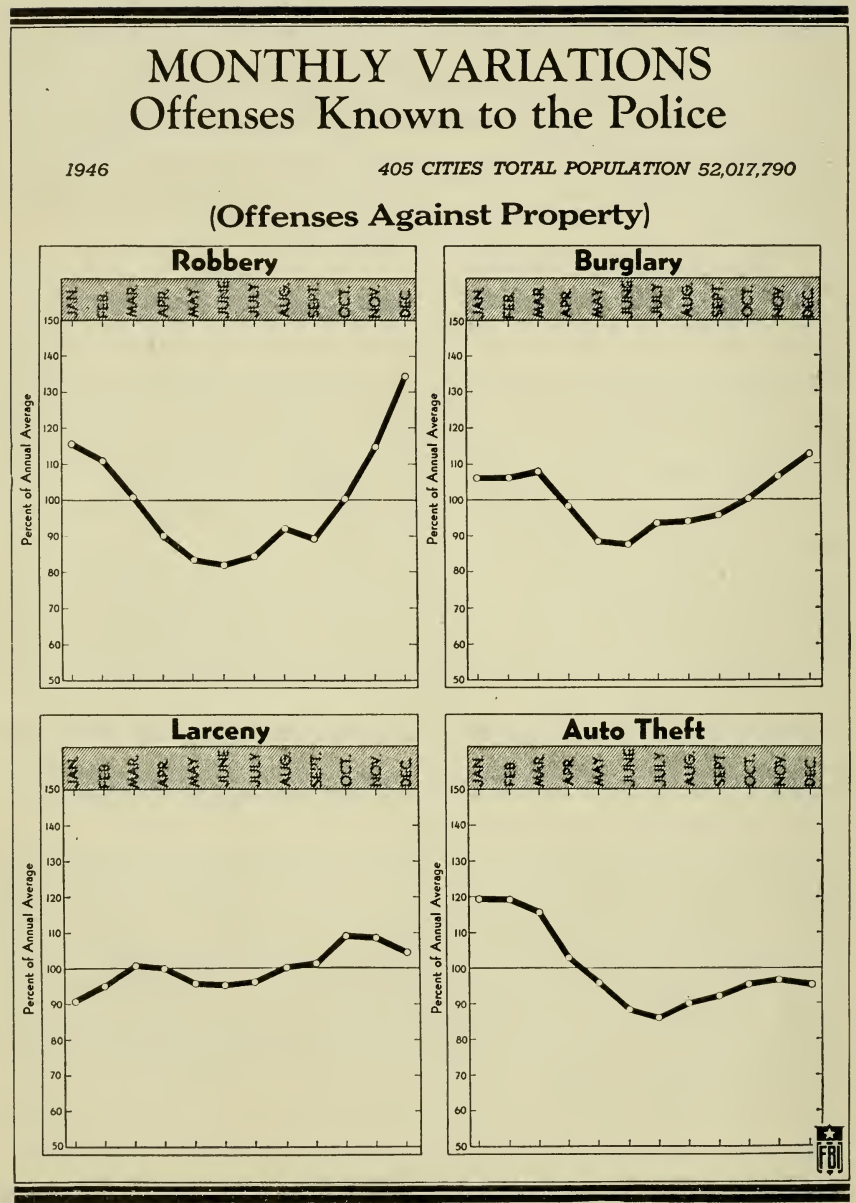
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police
1946
405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790
(Offenses Against Property)
Robbery
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft
Percent of Annual Average
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
FBI

FIGURE 13.

TABLE 31.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1946, 405 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 52,017,790, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January–December	**10.04**	**7.58**	**18.63**	**104.0**	**107.2**	**543.2**	**1,253.4**	**355.2**
January–March	*9.54*	*8.30*	*17.43*	*114.1*	*96.5*	*584.1*	*1,201.3*	*420.6*
April–June	*9.74*	*6.08*	*18.48*	*88.6*	*107.1*	*497.6*	*1,218.1*	*341.5*
July–September	*10.11*	*6.17*	*19.80*	*92.1*	*116.3*	*512.5*	*1,249.0*	*318.1*
October–December	*10.76*	*9.77*	*18.78*	*121.2*	*108.8*	*579.1*	*1,343.8*	*341.8*
January	8.65	8.68	15.55	120.5	91.8	581.4	1,136.2	424.7
February	9.93	8.89	16.64	116.2	93.4	582.0	1,191.5	423.1
March	10.10	7.39	20.03	105.8	104.0	588.8	1,275.3	414.1
April	9.13	7.00	17.63	93.6	104.8	536.3	1,254.7	368.0
May	10.29	5.74	18.65	86.9	104.2	482.4	1,208.9	341.7
June	9.77	5.50	19.17	85.3	112.5	474.7	1,190.9	314.7
July	9.13	5.45	19.58	87.4	113.3	508.9	1,209.7	305.6
August	9.77	6.58	20.32	95.9	117.3	509.7	1,259.8	321.3
September	11.47	6.50	19.50	93.2	118.5	519.1	1,278.5	327.6
October	9.90	7.74	19.90	104.5	109.5	544.1	1,368.1	340.4
November	10.50	10.47	19.57	118.9	108.9	584 1	1,356.9	344.5
December	11.87	11.13	16.90	139.9	108.0	609.3	1,367.0	340.8

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Crime per unit of population not only varies between cities of different population groups but fluctuates within city groups in different sections of the country. This variance is also observed among the States and larger geographic areas, reflecting the differences in the economic and social make-up of the various sectors of the country as well as other factors affecting crime. Tables 33 and 34 present the detailed figures for study.

The 1940 decennial census population figures were used in presenting these tabulations and while the data are indicative of the crime problem throughout the country any comparisons or singling out of different sections must be made cautiously and with provisos. The movement of population within the United States during the war years has resulted in tremendous increases in population in certain areas with corresponding decreases elsewhere.

In using figures locally, law enforcement officials in many instances may have available later population counts or estimates on which to base crime rates but for the purpose of this bulletin the 1940 population figures are used in lieu of later data for all cities.

TABLE 32.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, 1946*

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total·							
Population, 67,262,382	2,262	36	54	105	210	558	1,299
New England:							
Population, 5,882,315	190	2	9	13	35	69	62
Connecticut	29		3	2	9	8	7
Maine	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts	103	1	6	8	15	43	30
New Hampshire	15			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island	16	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont	6				1	1	4
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 19,619,447	537	6	11	24	37	137	322
New Jersey	142	1	4	7	16	36	78
New York	172	3	4	6	10	47	102
Pennsylvania	223	2	3	11	11	54	142
East North Central:							
Population, 16,512,096	536	8	10	23	59	119	317
Illinois	144	1	1	7	13	31	91
Indiana	67	1	3	4	10	15	34
Michigan	101	1	2	6	9	24	59
Ohio	149	4	4	4	14	33	90
Wisconsin	75	1		2	13	16	43
West North Central:							
Population, 5,389,088	265	4	5	8	12	59	177
Iowa	57		1	4	6	9	37
Kansas	50		2	1	1	15	31
Minnesota	68	2	1		1	11	53
Missouri	43	2		2	2	11	26
Nebraska	23		1	1		6	15
North Dakota	9				1	2	6
South Dakota	15				1	5	9
South Atlantic:							
Population, 5,858,821	206	3	7	17	20	48	111
Delaware	3		1				2
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	32		3	1	4	9	15
Georgia	29	1		4	1	7	16
Maryland	13	1			2	3	7
North Carolina	47		1	4	4	12	26
South Carolina	19			2	2	4	11
Virginia	36		2	3	5	6	20
West Virginia	26			3	2	7	14
East South Central:							
Population, 2,448,846	85	3	3	4	10	21	44
Alabama	22	1		2	3	4	12
Kentucky	23	1		1	5	4	12
Mississippi	18			1	1	9	7
Tennessee	22	1	3		1	4	13
West South Central:							
Population, 3,847,475	136	4	3	7	13	36	73
Arkansas	16			1	1	6	8
Louisiana	20	1		1	3	4	11
Oklahoma	35		2		2	11	20
Texas	65	3	1	5	7	15	34
Mountain:							
Population, 1,530,649	101	1	1	2	7	24	66
Arizona	10			1	1		8
Colorado	23	1		1	1	5	15
Idaho	17				1	6	10
Montana	13				2	3	8
Nevada	4					1	3
New Mexico	14				1	3	10
Utah	14		1		1	2	10
Wyoming	6					4	2
Pacific:							
Population, 6,173,645	206	5	5	7	17	45	127
California	149	3	3	7	13	32	91
Oregon	24	1			1	5	17
Washington	33	1	2		3	8	19

TABLE 33.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946, by geographic divisions and States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	**6.49**	**62.8**	**67.5**	[1] **399.6**	[1] **968.2**	**229.9**
New England	1.56	20.2	13.8	286.5	583.8	160.7
Connecticut	2.14	21.6	22.1	360.8	750.4	150.0
Maine	.93	21.1	12.7	272.2	700.1	151.3
Massachusetts	1.57	19.9	11.0	261.3	500.2	170.5
New Hampshire	1.22	3.2	2.4	158.4	428.6	70.9
Rhode Island	1.13	27.7	21.2	366.7	726.8	166.9
Vermont	----	4.2	2.8	172.5	840.5	146.1
Middle Atlantic	3.62	28.9	35.2	[2] **253.1**	[2] **471.9**	163.8
New Jersey	2.39	39.1	51.2	319.3	514.0	175.5
New York	3.63	20.1	33.3	[3] 216.1	[3] 545.7	168.2
Pennsylvania	4.23	41.0	30.7	[4] 237.4	[4] 369.2	149.5
East North Central	5.00	72.0	54.9	353.3	881.4	174.2
Illinois	5.58	87.2	46.5	294.4	540.6	114.6
Indiana	5.23	58.3	56.1	439.3	1,008.1	259.5
Michigan	4.63	89.6	101.8	441.5	1,250.7	212.5
Ohio	5.91	68.2	45.7	397.3	977.8	200.2
Wisconsin	1.00	8.6	10.0	154.8	862.8	133.1
West North Central	4.82	41.0	45.4	295.7	808.9	180.8
Iowa	3.73	20.6	12.2	294.3	812.9	165.8
Kansas	3.91	33.6	20.1	442.5	1,001.3	198.0
Minnesota	1.41	22.9	10.1	215.3	664.8	135.1
Missouri	9.26	76.1	111.8	317.7	797.0	206.5
Nebraska	4.61	29.6	30.3	298.9	944.4	245.5
North Dakota	----	30.5	5.7	156.4	1,006.0	155.1
South Dakota	----	7.6	6.9	189.9	779.6	133.7
South Atlantic [5]	15.91	79.9	197.5	486.8	1,106.7	299.0
Delaware	9.82	85.1	11.5	473.7	1,310.6	311.7
Florida	16.69	110.5	166.4	853.7	1,581.7	332.9
Georgia	25.35	75.8	131.2	452.2	1,232.8	313.6
Maryland	10.12	70.5	145.2	251.5	563.8	305.3
North Carolina	18.60	49.7	525.3	482.6	1,069.6	263.2
South Carolina	18.53	46.7	154.2	424.5	1,354.9	306.7
Virginia	16.84	109.3	229.5	575.2	1,426.6	329.2
West Virginia	6.21	56.4	63.5	353.6	786.4	194.9
East South Central	19.48	95.4	180.4	508.3	876.7	318.3
Alabama	24.42	62.1	269.2	577.4	854.5	275.2
Kentucky	14.41	142.5	153.7	593.0	1,028.2	357.9
Mississippi	15.40	45.9	212.3	407.2	895.1	194.6
Tennessee	21.18	100.8	123.0	425.1	767.7	363.4
West South Central	15.96	62.2	108.6	554.4	1,335.4	284.0
Arkansas	17.89	90.2	153.5	457.6	958.4	244.8
Louisiana	14.45	59.3	110.9	273.9	567.7	207.5
Oklahoma	6.80	61.3	41.2	542.4	1,351.9	251.1
Texas	19.18	60.1	123.2	679.6	1,676.6	329.1
Mountain	5.62	77.1	46.1	581.6	1,761.6	320.1
Arizona	8.14	134.4	120.8	771.0	2,696.5	554.5
Colorado	6.77	89.3	33.9	667.6	1,401.4	243.2
Idaho	3.42	30.1	8.9	506.8	1,781.8	335.8
Montana	3.61	39.1	37.9	354.3	1,544.9	229.8
Nevada	7.18	211.7	59.2	1,137.6	3,050.5	593.9
New Mexico	5.91	43.9	119.1	327.7	1,352.9	337.8
Utah	3.82	52.4	27.1	520.0	2,052.0	357.1
Wyoming	5.41	87.9	21.6	415.1	1,736.1	243.4
Pacific	5.93	172.8	85.7	697.7	2,007.5	541.2
California	6.15	187.8	99.0	676.0	2,037.6	535.6
Oregon	4.74	122.6	54.4	817.4	1,902.9	450.3
Washington	5.37	119.6	31.5	749.3	1,902.9	620.6

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,876,053.

[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 535 cities with a total population of 10,233,118.

[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 171 cities.

[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.

[5] Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 34.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	**6.49**	**62.8**	**67.5**	[1] **399.6**	[1] **968.2**	**229.9**
New England	**1.56**	**20.2**	**13.8**	**286.5**	**583.8**	**160.7**
Group I	2.05	41.0	26.6	250.7	526.6	324.7
Group II	1.89	25.3	19.8	428.2	766.4	189.0
Group III	1.04	19.2	9.7	325.0	695.9	149.8
Group IV	1.35	14.7	9.7	254.9	562.5	113.2
Group V	1.77	7.4	5.4	204.2	440.5	72.1
Group VI	.75	6.0	9.5	194.1	381.0	71.7
Middle Atlantic	**3.62**	**28.9**	**35.2**	[2] **253.1**	[2] **471.9**	**163.8**
Group I	5.13	34.7	41.2	[3] 323.7	[3] 382.1	182.4
Group II	1.74	28.8	36.8	290.4	548.1	189.2
Group III	2.44	31.5	40.1	296.4	608.2	175.8
Group IV	1.32	14.0	25.4	260.2	607.4	133.3
Group V	1.52	19.1	19.9	197.9	446.2	115.5
Group VI	.65	11.8	16.2	161.3	310.8	90.8
East North Central	**5.00**	**72.0**	**54.9**	**353.3**	**881.4**	**174.2**
Group I	6.63	105.9	77.6	398.2	839.9	167.5
Group II	6.00	85.4	83.0	479.1	1,223.8	262.6
Group III	2.96	49.9	41.5	353.0	1,011.2	203.4
Group IV	3.02	29.9	21.9	288.7	985.8	176.7
Group V	3.07	28.5	18.9	264.4	861.0	153.1
Group VI	2.78	19.5	14.8	204.5	539.4	118.9
West North Central	**4.82**	**41.0**	**45.4**	**295.7**	**808.9**	**180.8**
Group I	7.87	67.9	94.0	277.9	752.4	197.1
Group II	5.55	32.9	30.2	364.3	939.6	236.7
Group III	3.10	35.5	17.8	507.6	1,284.1	256.5
Group IV	2.53	29.8	13.9	291.2	1,044.2	177.0
Group V	2.01	15.9	12.6	256.9	845.7	136.2
Group VI	2.16	19.4	10.9	186.9	392.4	95.5
South Atlantic [4]	**15.91**	**79.9**	**197.5**	**486.8**	**1,106.7**	**299.0**
Group I	16.00	86.6	131.4	371.3	797.2	339.9
Group II	21.21	145.3	200.2	818.1	1,579.2	416.1
Group III	14.78	59.0	251.7	470.4	1,351.9	248.8
Group IV	12.56	61.3	289.8	543.6	1,352.1	288.2
Group V	14.39	42.3	175.1	418.2	995.0	228.0
Group VI	14.25	51.1	217.3	311.3	606.7	151.4
East South Central	**19.48**	**95.4**	**180.4**	**508.3**	**876.7**	**318.3**
Group I	17.74	142.3	180.2	574.5	957.8	368.6
Group II	28.49	115.7	83.5	576.5	900.7	464.2
Group III	15.66	61.9	353.8	610.1	730.8	241.3
Group IV	15.11	67.5	222.6	460.4	1,111.4	279.1
Group V	20.04	47.1	188.0	418.8	949.3	260.0
Group VI	20.21	28.1	69.4	203.0	261.4	98.4
West South Central	**15.96**	**62.2**	**108.6**	**554.4**	**1,335.4**	**284.0**
Group I	21.36	86.0	142.8	718.5	1,609.6	330.5
Group II	11.25	81.5	72.5	681.7	1,763.3	338.8
Group III	14.32	47.1	94.1	450.6	1,251.5	345.7
Group IV	13.25	38.1	128.3	481.9	1,187.7	230.1
Group V	12.83	38.1	61.9	346.3	887.2	167.2
Group VI	12.05	30.2	94.8	292.7	652.9	175.6
Mountain	**5.62**	**77.1**	**46.1**	**581.6**	**1,761.6**	**320.1**
Group I	9.30	129.3	27.3	892.6	1,485.4	247.8
Group II	5.34	54.0	18.0	587.6	1,898.8	380.8
Group III	8.51	107.2	116.5	761.2	2,046.3	515.4
Group IV	4.07	56.5	73.2	487.2	2,369.0	401.8
Group V	4.59	57.4	33.0	452.3	1,996.0	307.4
Group VI	3.46	62.6	45.6	425.5	1,195.7	249.7
Pacific	**5.93**	**172.8**	**85.7**	**697.7**	**2,007.5**	**541.2**
Group I	7.10	243.3	122.7	728.4	1,837.6	606.6
Group II	5.67	145.3	65.1	733.6	1,878.1	553.3
Group III	4.92	148.1	54.8	715.7	2,324.4	449.6
Group IV	3.81	83.2	40.8	663.2	2,216.6	406.2
Group V	5.50	76.8	36.1	660.3	2,581.9	517.7
Group VI	3.68	58.6	42.4	570.0	1,985.7	426.1

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,876,053. [2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 535 cities with a total population of 10,233,118. [3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities. [4] Includes the report for the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December 1946 is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 28, 33, and 34 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

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TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex	1	9	37	91	55	161	46
Akron, Ohio	9	246	98	1,362	660	1,937	660
Alameda, Calif		19	12	79	35	524	84
Albany, N. Y	4	32	42	279	169	483	388
Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	15	69	129	90	711	161
Alexandria, La	6	19	149	174	59	287	45
Alexandria, Va	6	35	229	190	110	687	102
Alhambra, Calif		22	2	267	68	442	83
Aliquippa, Pa		6	6	44	19	85	11
Allentown, Pa	1	15	4	236	79	348	201
Alton, Ill	2	8	24	131	21	158	38
Altoona, Pa	3	16	14	327	78	520	157
Amarillo, Tex	1			158	218	326	354
Amsterdam, N. Y	1	5	3	37	18	71	18
Anderson, Ind	2	9	1	139	23	374	104
Ann Arbor, Mich		3	2	113	92	554	33
Anniston, Ala	10	30	135	128	75	314	77
Appleton, Wis		3		70	19	354	36
Arlington, Mass		4	1	107	14	81	10
Arlington, Va	5	9	55	156	145	462	73
Asheville, N. C	9	23	268	266	261	587	58
Ashland, Ky	2	33	6	98	9	82	39
Atlanta, Ga	97	350	351	1,771	1,214	3,072	1,408
Atlantic City, N. J		62	141	414	644	837	326
Auburn, N. Y		1	2	69	24	253	59
Augusta, Ga	14	23	230	281	114	571	122
Aurora, Ill		6		65	34	154	67
Austin, Tex	23	36	140	500	73	1,353	276
Bakersfield, Calif	1	47	11	228	277	1,355	209
Baltimore, Md	96	643	1,384	2,167	1,120	3,388	2,823
Bangor, Maine	1	7	1	47	62	321	91
Baton Rouge, La	2	10	14	210	135	285	69
Battle Creek, Mich	3	12	31	262	126	717	130
Bay City, Mich	2	4	2	75	25	385	95
Bayonne, N. J	3	9	42	196	42	196	109
Beaumont, Tex	8	26	35	287	109	642	138
Belleville, Ill		3		43	21	175	76
Belleville, N. J	1	3	4	48	16	68	16
Bellingham, Wash		5		89	32	163	61
Belmont, Mass				65	19	119	8
Beloit, Wis	1	6	5	53	45	346	41
Belvedere Twp., Calif	1	72	54	333	46	183	258
Berkeley, Calif	6	54	50	487	112	1,130	168
Berwyn, Ill		13		110	41	119	35
Bethlehem, Pa		96	3	62	58	115	37
Beverly, Mass				59	26	151	32
Beverly Hills, Calif	1	18		115	43	116	37
Binghamton, N. Y		4	1	220	133	820	115
Birmingham, Ala	60	183	384	1,796	888	1,728	825
Bloomfield, N. J		5	3	78	25	143	28
Bloomington, Ill		6	11	76	25	158	132
Boise, Idaho	2	7	4	219	100	423	138
Boston, Mass	20	312	205	1,228	1,044	2,155	2,715
Bridgeport, Conn	5	12	20	349	384	976	296
Bristol, Conn				55	30	167	19
Brockton, Mass	1	11	1	344	100	362	87
Brookline, Mass		10	3	179	35	177	74
Buffalo, N. Y	16	104	173	851	285	1,243	1,037
Burbank, Calif		25	3	302	210	763	143
Burlington, Iowa			2	72	8	128	26
Burlington, Vt		1		71	61	375	50
Butte, Mont	2	12	12	98	24	156	75
Cambridge, Mass		35	10	333	77	462	294
Camden, N. J	7	96	132	418	173	328	253
Canton, Ohio	4	114	95	491	231	892	209

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		14		96	97	598	96
Central Falls, R. I		3		69	14	97	26
Charleston, S. C	11	62	122	345	192	769	264
Charleston, W. Va	8	113	110	295	(1)	1,656	316
Charlotte, N. C	29	52	443	653	329	820	371
Chattanooga, Tenn	35	102	77	585	231	636	475
Chelsea, Mass		23	16	128	59	151	75
Chester, Pa	8	40	64	169	41	130	131
Chicago, Ill	231	3,939	1,816	10,715	6,920	9,080	3,004
Chicopee, Mass			5	56	17	77	29
Cicero, Ill		44	87	199	94	199	82
Cincinnati, Ohio	52	429	295	2,268	1,166	3,278	901
Clarksburg, W. Va	1	7	8	72	7	87	31
Cleveland, Ohio	59	666	435	2,363	744	8,620	1,537
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		15		157	23	253	40
Clifton, New Jersey		2	3	74	45	75	33
Clinton, Iowa		4	4	58	53	229	34
Colorado Springs, Colo	1	4	3	64	118	608	101
Columbia, S. C	13	36	101	420	398	1,063	225
Columbus, Ga	7	31	63	339	198	537	184
Columbus, Ohio	22	356	184	2,697	1,828	2,337	911
Concord, N. H				41	28	72	10
Corpus Christi, Tex	Only 9 months received						
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	5	2	116	72	249	60
Covington, Ky	1	47	57	352	56	249	110
Cranston, R. I	2	5		126	43	201	23
Cumberland, Md		3	2	59	34	87	90
Dallas, Tex	81	274	752	3,518	819	7,016	1,113
Danville, Ill	1	17	2	172	52	288	86
Danville, Va	2	44	82	84	65	276	26
Davenport, Iowa	6	29		440	49	816	123
Dayton, Ohio	27	212	250	1,075	346	2,602	888
Dearborn, Mich	1	49	8	358	213	805	204
Decatur, Ill	1	11	6	251	29	518	96
Denver, Colo	30	417	88	2,918	1,283	3,507	799
Des Moines, Iowa	7	18	45	471	137	1,257	340
Detroit, Mich	109	2,332	2,789	8,918	2,643	17,625	3,663
Dubuque, Iowa		2	3	47	33	286	37
Duluth, Minn	1	20	5	172	175	845	182
Durham, N. C	9	24	577	278	135	529	168
East Chicago, Ind	6	55	62	315	108	465	106
East Cleveland, Ohio		18		171	14	254	36
Easton, Pa	1	5	2	69	45	127	57
East Orange, N. J		37	8	223	58	285	101
East Providence, R. I	1	2		73	20	176	28
East St. Louis, Ill	13	93	116	182	156	282	242
Eau Claire, Wis		2		29	40	155	87
Elgin, Ill			3	65	24	155	20
Elizabeth, N. J	2	36	39	305	129	339	179
Elkhart, Ind	1	2	7	42	48	177	33
Elmira, N. Y		11		163	135	598	107
El Paso, Tex	3	90	91	604	353	1,066	461
Elyria, Ohio		3	11	46	34	155	25
Enid, Okla	1	1		55	57	391	35
Erie, Pa	1	28	40	349	94	536	252
Evanston, Ill		18	37	169	145	645	53
Evansville, Ind	5	90	60	520	233	1,134	404
Everett, Mass		4		91	38	187	41
Everett, Wash	2	19	5	185	43	485	131
Fall River, Mass	1	18	9	532	114	481	165
Fargo, N. Dak		8	1	49	66	230	53
Fitchburg, Mass		1	1	86	21	208	43
Flint, Mich	5	104	194	662	492	2,027	219
Fond du Lac, Wis		1	1	52	26	400	23
Fort Smith, Ark	4	17	56	166	62	221	90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Fort Wayne, Ind	4	13	60	433	246	968	250
Fort Worth, Tex	33	85	196	1,014	318	2,933	558
Fresno, Calif	4	201	63	589	385	1,482	450
Gadsden, Ala	2	2	99	65	51	131	104
Galesburg, Ill		11	5	72	26	190	91
Galveston, Tex	Only 4 months received						
Garfield, N. J		2	10	44	16	74	15
Gary, Ind	11	184	234	746	281	992	325
Glendale, Calif		35	7	344	197	1,097	245
Grand Rapids, Mich	4	41	25	553	185	2,573	458
Great Falls, Mont		13	8	108	106	530	91
Green Bay, Wis		2	1	86	27	151	60
Greensboro, N. C	16	31	505	296	306	648	221
Greenville, S. C	12	14	27	161	190	354	160
Greenwich Town, Conn	1	4	2	34	15	90	21
Hackensack, N. J		6	13	92	35	86	32
Hagerstown, Md	2	55	56	137	76	374	68
Hamilton, Ohio	3	32	14	132	99	285	77
Hamilton Township, N. J		5	1	66	24	166	29
Hammond, Ind	1	34	9	342	193	639	124
Hamtramck, Mich	1	46	4	120	132	257	40
Harrisburg, Pa	8	38	54	382	202	515	182
Hartford, Conn	5	92	108	1,304	469	1,550	466
Haverford Twp., Pa				70	13	62	9
Haverhill, Mass	2	1	1	126	48	184	32
Hazleton, Pa	Only 11 months received						
Highland Park, Mich		39	12	280	68	380	65
High Point, N. C	1	5	251	152	71	181	84
Hoboken, N. J		12	3	53	31	28	54
Holyoke, Mass		7	1	221	71	254	119
Honolulu, T. H	14	64	100	1,049	339	1,960	429
Houston, Tex	105	336	250	3,935	1,093	8,743	1,243
Huntington, W. Va	5	31	91	345	210	723	172
Huntington Park, Calif		31	2	194	79	417	95
Hutchinson, Kans	1	10	7	133	36	426	111
Indianapolis, Ind	34	363	293	2,278	817	3,269	1,471
Inglewood, Calif	3	19	7	194	120	421	118
Irvington, N. J		36	4	217	70	263	74
Jackson, Mich	1	20	49	202	148	632	150
Jackson, Miss	5	26	98	264	123	591	74
Jacksonville, Fla	48	319	238	1,679	1,050	1,604	626
Jamestown, N. Y		5	1	78	31	219	68
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Johnson City, Tenn	2	6	26	63	41	78	63
Johnstown, Pa		2	5	95	41	99	144
Joliet, Ill	5	36	2	81	61	261	69
Joplin, Mo	3	60	27	258	242	575	165
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	21	20	240	139	858	87
Kansas City, Kans	9	88	34	445	254	498	240
Kansas City, Mo	54	495	645	1,658	1,314	3,142	732
Kearny, N. J	1	4	3	87	30	113	23
Kenosha, Wis		1		65	19	272	46
Kingston, N. Y	1	2	4	44	25	135	21
Knoxville, Tenn	35	63	90	548	468	535	693
Kokomo, Ind	1	5	4	150	41	285	94
La Crosse, Wis		3	3	100	69	704	49
La Fayette, Ind	1	10	13	92	98	370	71
Lakewood, Ohio		15		136	28	226	27
Lancaster, Pa	2	4	8	115	59	445	37
Lansing, Mich	1	6	7	138	86	665	171
Laredo, Tex	3	13	43	116	41	183	28
Lawrence, Mass	1	19	1	209	17	397	135
Lebanon, Pa		1		43	9	174	35
Lewiston, Maine		4		69	27	209	46
Lexington, Ky	11	61	160	306	344	776	264

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Lima, Ohio		12	28	225	111	424	97
Lincoln, Nebr		15	18	271	144	1,116	121
Little Rock, Ark	15	86	63	550	(1)	1,226	329
Long Beach, Calif	10	274	164	1,504	(1)	2,896	941
Lorain, Ohio		22	23	227	80	259	99
Los Angeles, Calif	116	3,908	2,210	12,055	11,669	17,186	8,869
Louisville, Ky	51	723	607	2,457	1,836	1,977	1,519
Lowell, Mass	2	12	8	272	101	392	91
Lower Merion Twp., Pa	1	6	2	175	52	228	37
Lubbock, Tex	5	19	50	231	182	584	81
Lynchburg, Va	6	14	77	224	87	360	71
Lynn, Mass	3	20	3	411	180	777	173
Macon, Ga	13	63	36	399	254	665	187
Madison, Wis	2	1	5	141	167	554	91
Malden, Mass	1	14	4	135	70	358	69
Manchester, N. H			1	102	46	350	67
Mansfield, Ohio	4	18	5	175	100	312	98
Marion, Ind		14	1	97	20	201	55
Marion, Ohio		8	4	93	45	401	40
Mason City, Iowa		3		49	(1)	195	26
Massillon, Ohio	4	25	23	144	39	254	37
Maywood, Ill		13	3	59	20	117	39
McKeesport, Pa	5	14	31	131	38	236	81
Medford, Mass	1	5	7	85	45	216	34
Melrose, Mass		1		96	8	48	8
Memphis, Tenn	44	346	601	800	576	1,431	898
Meriden, Conn	1	7	2	101	26	146	49
Meridian, Miss	4	15	104	132	42	197	45
Miami, Fla	18	317	425	1,984	1,203	1,427	725
Miami Beach, Fla	1	25	5	278	388	617	113
Michigan City, Ind	2	2	10	74	34	73	19
Middletown, Conn	2	4	1	39	36	148	22
Middletown, Ohio	4	5	6	106	54	373	76
Milwaukee, Wis	4	75	106	803	849	3,757	1,045
Minneapolis, Minn	10	161	47	1,208	1,008	1,857	908
Mishawaka, Ind	2	7		78	30	234	27
Mobile, Ala	25	65	700	526	155	418	307
Moline, Ill	2	6	1	86	38	214	58
Monroe, La	7	20	20	138	51	193	65
Montclair, N. J	1	3	12	96	20	148	41
Montgomery, Ala	13	34	145	572	60	401	187
Mount Vernon, N. Y	3	8	16	131	33	157	79
Muncie, Ind		30	42	156	48	438	167
Muskegon, Mich	4	18	8	128	148	496	128
Muskogee, Okla	3	12	14	315	91	212	42
Nashua, N. H		2		82	15	135	27
Nashville, Tenn	46	306	173	1,214	610	1,187	722
New Albany, Ind	2	8	2	91	34	172	58
Newark, N. J	31	459	493	2,260	1,014	1,600	1,686
Newark, Ohio	1	5	2	113	49	438	54
New Bedford, Mass	2	48	10	628	175	1,013	236
New Britain, Conn	1	13	4	180	62	389	67
New Brunswick, N. J	1	14	30	176	51	269	154
Newburgh, N. Y		4	3	209	50	177	77
New Castle, Pa		13	4	148	16	145	103
New Haven, Conn	2	39	29	794	195	1,326	244
New London, Conn		8	15	70	29	152	52
New Orleans, La	75	409	571	1,312	833	1,371	1,174
Newport, Ky	6	21	30	133	58	143	55
Newport, R. I		13	14	71	42	176	53
Newport News, Va	7	42	150	557	202	560	167
New Rochelle, N. Y	2	7	25	117	77	122	48
Newton, Mass		7	3	271	(1)	510	90
New York, N. Y.[2]	346	1,737	2,897	4,950	(1)	12,726	13,021
Niagara Falls, N. Y	2	29	101	354	114	324	215

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Norfolk, Va	48	354	317	1,309	937	1,838	841
Norristown, Pa	1	5	23	53	10	62	56
North Bergen, N. J		1	2	78	37	110	41
Norwalk, Conn	1	4	19	62	30	166	16
Norwood, Ohio	2	11	1	107	17	153	26
Oakland, Calif	21	777	532	2,548	613	4,833	1,744
Oak Park, Ill		16	1	169	72	248	36
Ogden, Utah	2	43	37	299	261	1,182	255
Oklahoma City, Okla	14	179	114	1,315	297	3,176	693
Omaha, Nebr	18	78	110	690	390	1,519	735
Orange, N. J	2	24	57	170	58	217	57
Orlando, Fla	8	21	24	265	164	591	171
Oshkosh, Wis		1		71	42	656	25
Ottumwa, Iowa	3	18	8	125	29	119	59
Owensboro, Ky	2	14	14	152	77	402	104
Paducah, Ky	1	19	45	222	41	329	87
Parkersburg, W. Va	2	5	2	98	22	205	55
Pasadena, Calif	3	69	28	504	418	1,195	234
Passaic, N. J	1	17	52	227	100	284	105
Paterson, N. J	4	42	78	551	161	418	305
Pawtucket, R. I	1	25	46	219	132	570	149
Pensacola, Fla	7	28	30	248	90	512	139
Peoria, Ill	10	117	156	614	187	950	301
Perth Amboy, N. J		10	5	97	(1)	438	69
Petersburg, Va	1	21	78	139	137	435	115
Philadelphia, Pa	152	1,002	787	4,542	1,458	1,430	2,546
Phoenix, Ariz	8	85	62	527	251	1,668	468
Pittsburgh, Pa	31	612	272	2,590	647	1,024	1,921
Pittsfield, Mass		5	3	119	26	197	66
Plainfield, N. J		2	19	64	92	310	54
Pontiac, Mich	2	57	29	258	182	598	305
Port Arthur, Tex	6	7	10	80	35	240	85
Port Huron, Mich		6	8	106	67	368	59
Portland, Maine		35	12	391	174	679	179
Portland, Oreg	14	530	224	3,099	1,423	4,438	1,433
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	20	14	149	78	437	97
Portsmouth, Va	11	71	180	384	130	469	102
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2	4	24	143	72	332	47
Providence, R. I	1	108	67	1,340	480	1,715	611
Pueblo, Colo	2	41	75	368	71	416	138
Quincy, Ill	1	10	1	98	27	522	70
Quincy, Mass		11	1	214	48	438	116
Racine, Wis		12	8	196	86	717	92
Raleigh, N. C	5	8	106	187	35	147	117
Reading, Pa		16		258	52	427	170
Revere, Mass		18	6	171	34	105	135
Richmond, Ind	2	8	15	48	42	101	40
Richmond, Va	43	230	364	1,196	901	2,697	891
Riverside, Calif	1	9	31	188	124	617	97
Roanoke, Va	4	16	93	191	139	379	129
Rochester, Minn	2	1		32	28	260	19
Rochester, N. Y	8	40	67	777	273	1,563	566
Rockford, Ill	2	15	17	216	123	714	76
Rock Island, Ill				Only 8 months received			
Rocky Mount, N. C	2	9	55	98	37	318	49
Rome, Ga	3	8	29	53	3	119	45
Rome, N. Y			1	67	37	312	43
Royal Oak, Mich		2		95	21	291	48
Sacramento, Calif	8	309	94	806	760	2,132	575
Saginaw, Mich	2	54	85	364	136	1,191	149
St. Joseph, Mo	2	26	34	454	99	609	184
St. Louis, Mo	87	592	1,112	1,829	(1)	5,205	2,054
St. Paul, Minn	5	106	71	850	312	2,175	239
St. Petersburg, Fla	6	19	28	353	218	838	87
Salem, Mass	2	9		107	18	184	47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Salem, Oreg	1	15	3	189	76	862	151
Salt Lake City, Utah	8	81	27	881	411	2,436	571
San Angelo, Tex	5	15	56	130	35	246	104
San Antonio, Tex	44	209	465	1,493	606	2,498	1,188
San Bernardino, Calif	4	67	46	436	236	755	223
San Diego, Calif	4	236	162	899	766	2,321	1,292
San Francisco, Calif	47	1,642	715	2,704	1,925	9,165	3,955
San Jose, Calif	1	37	12	273	50	1,608	376
Santa Ana, Calif	4	29	11	142	194	878	145
Santa Barbara, Calif	3	18	18	181	119	653	91
Santa Monica, Calif	1	86	84	669	464	1,221	293
Savannah, Ga	23	41	123	151	693	1,270	186
Schenectady, N. Y		9	20	194	95	413	147
Scranton, Pa	1	17	63	282	107	418	205
Seattle, Wash	23	721	142	3,081	1,324	4,658	2,894
Sharon, Pa		5	6	42	26	117	18
Sheboygan, Wis		1		53	24	311	43
Shreveport, La	19	8	47	152	118	626	195
Sioux City, Iowa		40	19	402	188	875	329
Sioux Falls, S. Dak		4	3	108	114	503	83
Somerville, Mass	2	25	2	393	73	300	159
South Bend, Ind	3	59	64	575	285	1,249	222
South Gate, Calif		24	6	231	138	370	98
Spartanburg, S. C	9	12	43	139	104	301	144
Spokane, Wash	8	104	5	987	189	2,077	493
Springfield, Ill	3	35	13	225	118	655	311
Springfield, Mass	1	15	34	378	182	649	248
Springfield, Mo	3	20	16	412	148	720	120
Springfield, Ohio	2	35	30	266	71	533	149
Stamford, Conn	1	11	25	189	135	305	75
Steubenville, Ohio	4	38	60	140	49	179	70
Stockton, Calif	9	240	22	620	674	1,284	426
Superior, Wis	3	1	1	77	26	340	47
Syracuse, N. Y	2	44	17	604	429	1,761	402
Tacoma, Wash	10	97	33	959	365	1,729	599
Tampa, Fla	17	84	211	839	391	1,111	346
Taunton, Mass			Only 8 months received				
Teaneck, N. J		2		55	14	36	17
Terre Haute, Ind	2	27	19	226	43	524	171
Toledo, Ohio	14	221	217	1,479	727	2,890	731
Topeka, Kans	1	29	7	486	81	735	296
Torrington, Conn				51	14	103	17
Trenton, N. J	2	71	73	627	240	523	257
Troy, N. Y	1	13	25	332	115	163	138
Tucson, Ariz	2	45	48	284	288	1,212	177
Tulsa, Okla	12	163	70	1,245	740	1,780	525
Tuscaloosa, Ala	9	18	103	194	108	279	67
Tyler, Tex	10		30	87	14	201	56
Union City, N. J		4		197	74	144	85
University City, Mo		5		106	74	181	27
Upper Darby, Pa		16	16	191	49	313	54
Utica, N. Y	1	8	9	230	126	527	153
Waco, Tex	8	7	130	172	57	562	107
Waltham, Mass		2	1	91	32	359	40
Warren, Ohio	2	28	12	169	66	410	78
Warwick, R. I		4	1	60	87	171	33
Washington, D. C	96	587	663	2,836	1,444	4,306	1,970
Washington, Pa	1	3	2	164	22	82	61
Waterbury, Conn	1	17	9	344	110	353	148
Waterloo, Iowa	5	22	4	226	47	728	139
Watertown, Mass		5	3	93	36	121	25
Watertown, N. Y			5	111	51	343	56
Waukegan, Ill	1	17	10	63	43	155	59
Wausau, Wis			2	38	17	260	29
Wauwatosa, Wis		1		39	14	134	9

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
West Allis, Wis		5	3	56	33	586	46
West Hartford, Conn		1		59	31	87	48
West Haven, Conn	1	12	2	126	34	81	20
West New York, N. J		4	1	85	22	54	44
West Orange, N. J	1	5	1	43	37	93	17
West Palm Beach, Fla	7	24	87	273	183	495	116
Wheeling, W. Va	1	17	7	224	56	168	59
White Plains, N. Y	1	3	58	88	63	246	87
Wichita, Kans	6	33	29	845	202	1,505	208
Wichita Falls, Tex	5	22	72	280	206	887	232
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1	13	14	128	106	257	122
Wilkinsburg, Pa		9	9	89	16	115	37
Williamsport, Pa		4	4	90	26	337	49
Wilmington, Del	10	103	13	557	356	1,198	379
Wilmington, N. C	6	40	642	306	117	436	111
Winston-Salem, N. C	8	41	204	466	173	557	184
Woodbridge, N. J	1	6	3	88	24	104	28
Woonsocket, R. I	2	5	2	180	30	238	64
Worcester, Mass	Only 10 months received						
Wyandotte, Mich		5		64	27	184	52
Yakima, Wash	1	19	13	277	284	1,104	216
Yonkers, N. Y	1	21	21	248	47	509	176
York, Pa		21	14	140	64	551	129
Youngstown, Ohio	13	173	58	590	124	932	374
Zanesville, Ohio		34	6	212	50	361	118

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

More than $96,000,000 was taken by thieves during 1946 in 295 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants representing a combined population of 32,865,574 covered in an analysis of supplementary crime reports received by the F B I. The figures include 26,484 robberies at an average value of $160 per holdup, 142,032 burglaries in which the average value of the loot was $133, 84,252 automobile thefts at $638 per car and 326,878 larcenies with an average of $59 per crime. The police, on the other hand, recovered 94.7 percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property.

The heaviest robbery increases in 1946 were among those involving business establishments. These crimes rose 45.0 percent in the 295 cities represented in the following tabulations. As a result of a 15.2 percent increase in the total number of robberies and an 8.8 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, the total loot taken in robberies rose 26.1 percent in 1946.

Increases were recorded in burglaries of all types as follows: Residence—night, 11.9 percent; residence—day, 6.2 percent; nonresidence—night, 10.0 percent; and nonresidence—day, 12.4 percent. These increases were accompanied by a 12.7 percent increase in the

value of property stolen in the average burglary with the result that the total value of property stolen in burglaries in 1946 showed a rise of 24.2 percent.

All types of larceny increased except pocket-picking and purse-snatching which represent only 4 percent of the total thefts. The largest increase among larcenies was for shoplifting which rose 33.5 percent in 1946. The total larcenies in the 295 cities represented in this study increased 8.4 percent and the average value of the property stolen rose 9.3 percent. This resulted in a 17.5 percent increase in the total value of the property taken in larceny cases.

The decrease in the number of automobile theft cases (5.8 percent) was nearly offset by the increase in the average value of the car taken (5.5 percent) with the result that the total value of automobiles stolen showed a decline in 1946 of only 0.7 percent.

January–December	1945	1946
Number of automobiles stolen	89,445	84,252
Number of automobiles recovered	84,985	79,748
Percent recovered	95.0	94.7

Forcible rapes which constituted 64.6 percent of the 4,143 rape cases reported by the 295 cities represented in this study increased 4.0 percent while statutory cases (no force used—victim under age of consent) increased 9.7 percent.

TABLE 36.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945–46; 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,855,574*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
RAPE			
Total	**3,909**	**4,143**	**+6.0**
Forcible	2,573	2,677	+4.0
Statutory	1,336	1,466	+9.7
ROBBERY			
Total	**22,995**	**26,484**	**+15.2**
Highway	16,930	18,093	+6.9
Commercial house	3,410	4,994	+46.5
Oil station	655	888	+35.6
Chain store	86	168	+95.3
Residence	994	1,181	+18.8
Bank	38	26	[1] −31.6
Miscellaneous	882	1,134	+28.6

[1] Although the 295 cities represented showed a decrease in bank robberies, other available information indicates a substantial increase in bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, many occurring in the smaller communities from which supplementary returns are not received.

TABLE 36.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945–46; 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 32,865,574*—Continued

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total	**128,982**	**142,032**	**+10.1**
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	36,402	40,738	+11.9
Committed during day	17,921	19,024	+6.2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	69,284	76,230	+10.0
Committed during day	5,375	6,040	+12.4
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) (Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total	**301,659**	**326,878**	**+8.4**
$50 and over	63,634	75,138	+18.1
$5 to $50	191,901	207,087	+7.9
Under $5	46,124	44,653	−3.2
LARCENY—THEFT (Grouped as to type of offense)			
Total	**301,659**	**326,878**	**+8.4**
Pocket-picking	5,421	5,169	−4.6
Purse-snatching	8,910	7,901	−11.3
Shoplifting	8,347	11,143	+33.5
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	49,594	59,204	+19.4
Auto accessories	34,805	40,016	+15.0
Bicycles	52,282	52,863	+1.1
All others	142,300	150,582	+5.8

TABLE 37.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1945–46; 295 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,865,574*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change
Total	**543,081**	**579,646**	**+6.7**	**$89,098,622**	**$96,163,661**	**+7.9**	**$164**	**$166**	**+1.2**
Robbery	22,995	26,484	+15.2	3,368,809	4,246,681	+26.1	147	160	+8.8
Burglary	128,982	142,032	+10.1	15,205,780	18,889,638	+24.2	118	133	+12.7
Larceny—theft	301,659	326,878	+8.4	16,371,597	19,238,999	+17.5	54	59	+9.3
Auto theft	89,445	84,252	−5.8	54,152,436	53,788,343	−.7	605	638	+5.5

TABLE 38.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, 1945–46; 294 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,692,509*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1945			1946		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total	**88,061,719**	**59,198,805**	**67.2**	**95,129,384**	**58,885,904**	**61.9**
Currency, notes, etc	11,587,713	1,970,370	17.0	13,437,592	2,139,914	15.9
Jewelry and precious metals	7,039,491	1,597,207	22.7	8,515,902	1,675,149	19.7
Furs	1,469,616	178,201	12.1	1,873,943	196,412	10.5
Clothing	3,167,497	660,554	20.9	4,508,384	816,289	18.1
Locally stolen automobiles	53,562,252	51,135,802	95.5	53,383,569	49,997,747	93.7
Miscellaneous	11,235,150	3,656,671	32.5	13,409,994	4,060,393	30.3

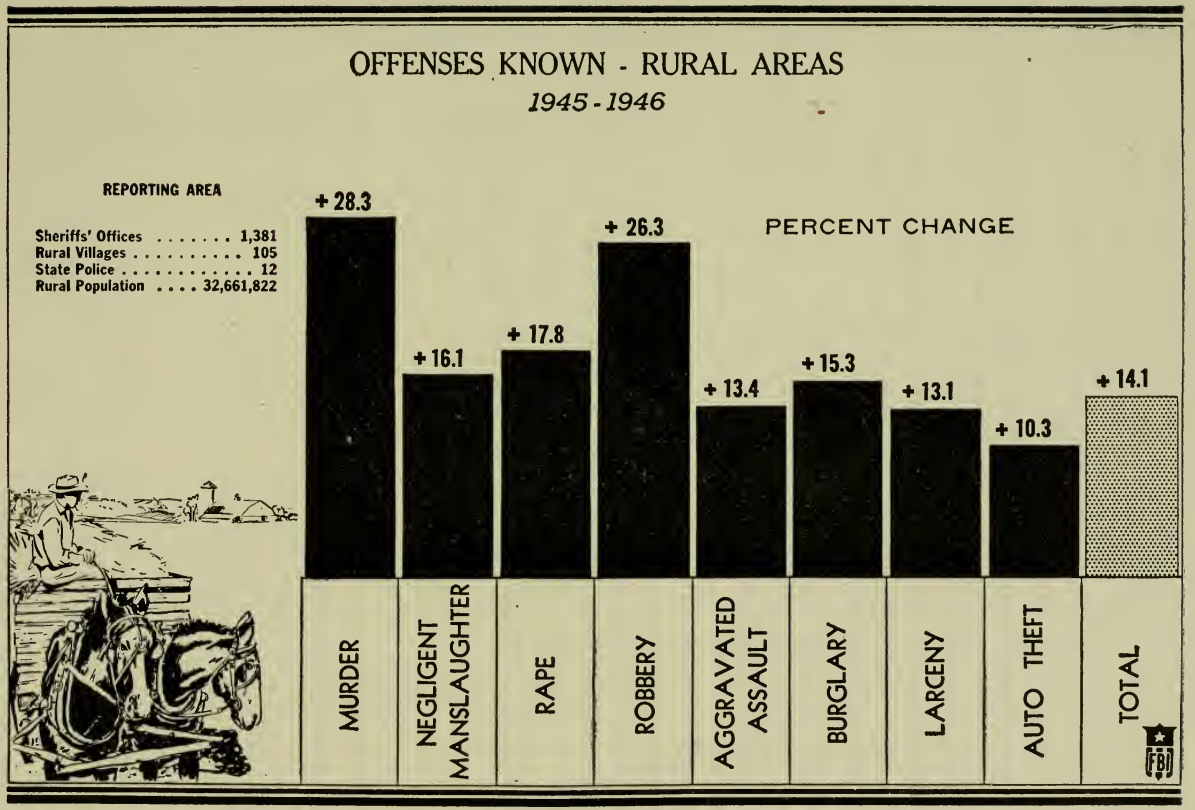
OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS
1945 - 1946
REPORTING AREA
Sheriffs' Offices 1,381
Rural Villages 105
State Police 12
Rural Population 32,661,822
PERCENT CHANGE
+ 28.3
+ 16.1
+ 17.8
+ 26.3
+ 13.4
+ 15.3
+ 13.1
+ 10.3
+ 14.1
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
TOTAL
FBI

FIGURE 14.

Rural Crime Trends, 1945–46

Crime in the rural areas rose 14.1 percent during 1946 as compared with a 7.4 percent rise in the urban communities, and in each crime classification the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. As in the cities, murders and robberies showed the greatest increase but the rural upswing (murder, 28.3 percent and robbery, 26.3 percent) was much greater than the rise in the urban areas (murder, 17.3 percent and robbery, 15.6 percent).

In one classification, auto theft, the urban communities reported a 4.9 percent decrease while a 10.3 percent increase was registered in the rural areas. Rapes in the rural areas were up 17.8 percent as compared with a 4.5 percent rise in the cities, and the increase in negligent manslaughters in the rural areas (16.1 percent) was much sharper than that in the urban communities (6.4 percent).

Larcenies in the rural areas during 1946 rose 13.1 percent as compared with an 8.6 percent rise in the cities. Rural burglaries and aggravated assaults increased 15.3 and 13.4 percent, respectively, as compared with urban increases in these crimes of 11.3 and 11.4 percent in that order.

There is presented in table 39 the number of offenses reported during 1945 and 1946 by 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a rural population of 32,661,822.

TABLE 39.—*Trends in offenses known, rural areas, 1945–46*

[Based on reports of 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 32,661,822. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
Total	**130,846**	**149,330**	**+14.1**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,657	2,126	+28.3
Manslaughter by negligence	1,220	1,416	+16.1
Rape	3,166	3,730	+17.8
Robbery	4,801	6,065	+26.3
Aggravated assault	9,743	11,048	+13.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	36,634	42,241	+15.3
Larceny—theft	53,781	60,822	+13.1
Auto theft	19,844	21,882	+10.3

Rural Crime Rates, 1946

The number of offenses reported during 1946 by 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in table 40 in order that the information might be available to the administrators of law enforcement agencies policing the rural areas and other interested individuals.

It will be seen that generally the rural rates for offenses against the person are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas.

It should be observed, however, that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 40 list very few crimes and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported. The figures, therefore, should be considered conservative.

TABLE 40.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946*

[Based on reports of 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	2,391	1,570	4,006	6,563	12,091	44,561	64,514	23,242
Rate per 100,000	6.97	4.58	11.67	19.1	35.2	129.9	188.0	67.7

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 41. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas except that the data for Honolulu City has been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1946*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska: First judical division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	7	3	7	19	24	32	1
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	2	2	13	123	11	223	25
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known	14	64	100	1,049	339	1,960	429
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	2	16	17	194	40	178	61
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known			5	27	8	71	14
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known	2	1	7	108	32	241	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	2	37	15	166	128	1,088	71
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known	294	99	716	1,872	583	5,254	59

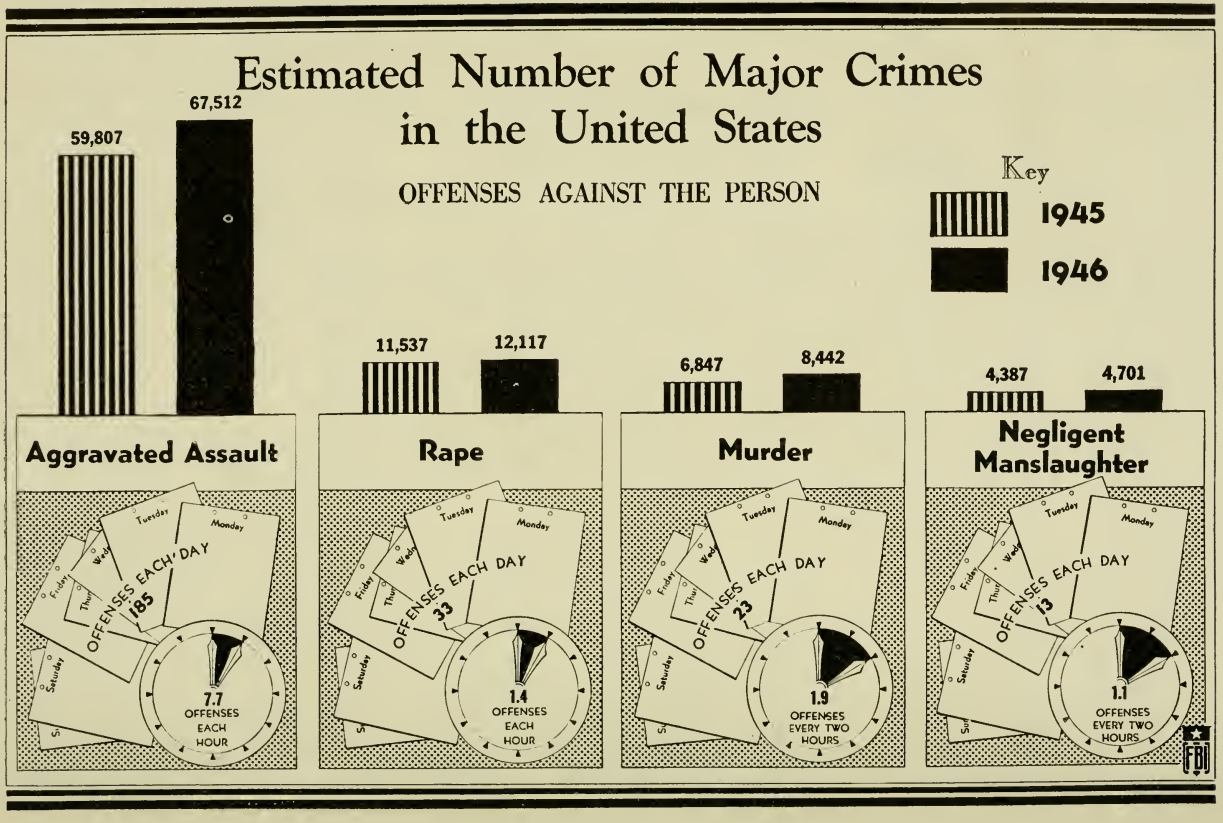
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
Key
1945
1946
59,807
67,512
11,537
12,117
6,847
8,442
4,387
4,701
Aggravated Assault
Rape
Murder
Negligent Manslaughter
OFFENSES EACH DAY
185
33
23
13
7.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
1.4 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
1.9 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
1.1 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
FBI

FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1945–46

By the end of 1946 serious crime in the United States soared to an estimated 1,685,203, the largest total recorded in the past decade. During the average day, 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted.

Although a comparatively small percentage of the total offenses were classed as violent crimes against persons it is observed that every 5.7 minutes in 1946 there was a criminal homicide, rape, or assault with intent to kill.

Each average day left 172 persons robbed, 981 burglaries on the police records, 630 cars stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types. The estimates are based on monthly reports received from over 2,200 cities representing a combined population in excess of 67,000,000. Although the larceny classification includes thefts of property of small value the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous serious offenses, such as embezzlement, fraud, arson, receiving stolen property, carrying concealed weapons, and the like. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as presented in table 42 are conservative.

TABLE 42.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1945–46*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1945	1946	Number	Percent
Total	**1,565,541**	**1,685,203**	**+119,662**	**+7.6**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,847	8,442	+1,595	+23.3
Manslaughter by negligence	4,387	4,701	+314	+7.2
Rape	11,537	12,117	+580	+5.0
Robbery	54,279	62,782	+8,503	+15.7
Aggravated assault	59,807	67,512	+7,705	+12.9
Burglary	321,672	357,991	+36,319	+11.3
Larceny	865,521	941,738	+76,217	+8.8
Auto theft	241,491	229,920	−11,571	−4.8

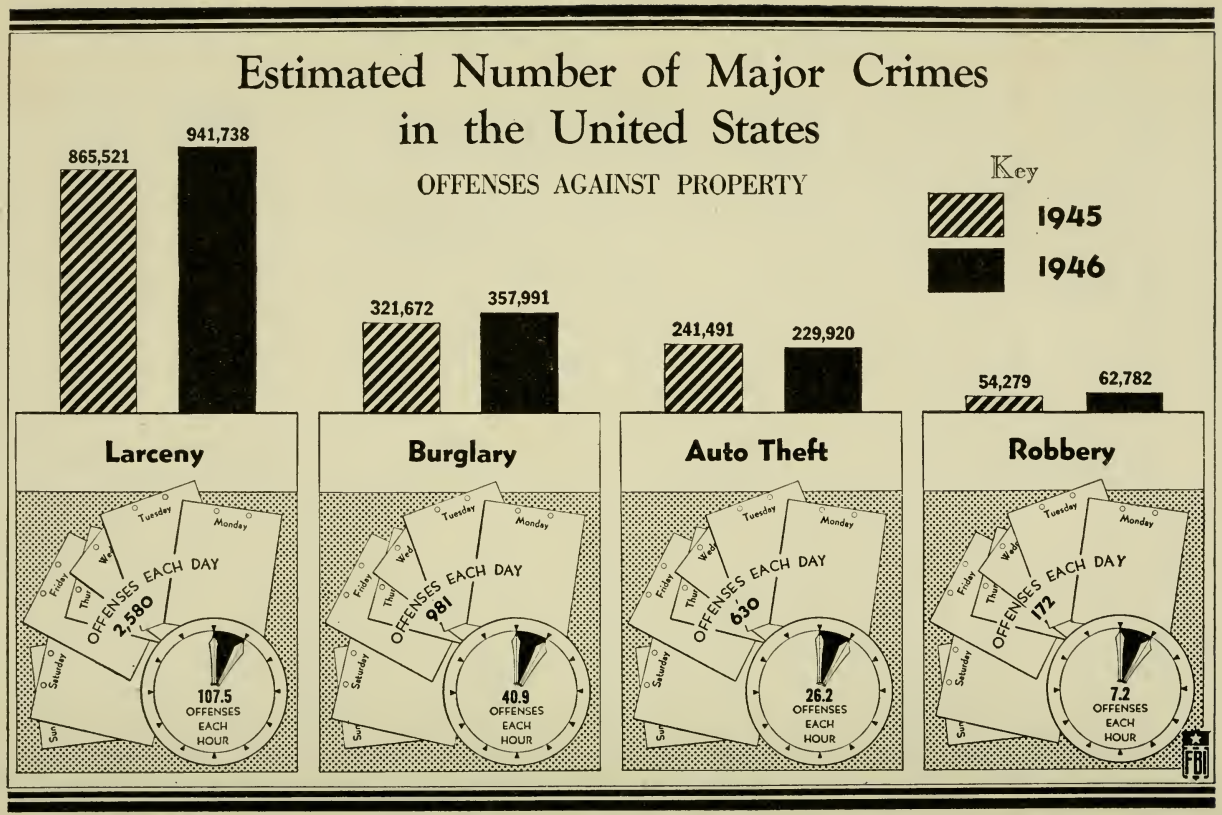
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
Key
1945
1946
865,521
941,738
321,672
357,991
241,491
229,920
54,279
62,782
Larceny
Burglary
Auto Theft
Robbery
OFFENSES EACH DAY
2,580
107.5 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
981
40.9 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
630
26.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
172
7.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
Monday
Tuesday
Wed
Thur
Friday
Saturday
Sun
FBI

FIGURE 16.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1946 the F B I examined 645,431 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 543,852 prints handled during 1945 by 18.7 percent. In fact, the arrest records examined last year exceeded the number received during any year of the past decade. The arrest records received during the past 10-year period numbered as follows:

Year	Number of arrests	Year	Number of arrests
1937	520,153	1942	585,988
1938	554,376	1943	490,764
1939	576,920	1944	488,979
1940	609,013	1945	543,852
1941	630,568	1946	645,431

The figures for the separate sexes and selected age groups are presented in tables 46 and 47.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (266,137) of the records examined during 1946 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 188,916, constituting 29.3 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined, 10.7 percent represented the arrests of women. Female arrest prints decreased 18.3 percent, from 84,144 during 1945 to 68,742 in 1946.

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males numbered 576,689, a 25.4 percent increase over the 459,708 records received during 1945.

TABLE 43.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**645, 431**	**576, 689**	**68, 742**	**100. 0**	**100. 0**	**100. 0**
Criminal homicide	6, 480	5, 781	699	1.0	1.0	1.0
Robbery	18, 980	18, 106	874	2.9	3.1	1.3
Assault	51, 283	46, 925	4, 358	7.9	8.1	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	35, 003	34, 130	873	5.4	5.9	1.3
Larceny—theft	56, 718	49, 390	7, 328	8.8	8.6	10.7
Auto theft	20, 452	20, 024	428	3.2	3.5	.6
Embezzlement and fraud	12, 787	11, 476	1, 311	2.0	2.0	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3, 198	2, 886	312	.5	.5	.5
Arson	709	626	83	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	6, 387	5, 519	868	1.0	1.0	1.3
Rape	8, 308	8, 308		1.3	1.4	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10, 251	3, 935	6, 316	1.6	.7	9.2
Other sex offenses	16, 256	12, 656	3, 600	2.5	2.2	5.2
Narcotic drug laws	2, 807	2, 522	285	.4	.4	.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	12, 065	11, 565	500	1.9	2.0	.7
Offenses against family and children	11, 327	10, 628	699	1.8	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws	7, 086	6, 113	973	1.1	1.1	1.4
Driving while intoxicated	30, 960	29, 777	1, 183	4.8	5.1	1.7
Road and driving laws	6, 544	6, 412	132	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violations	81	79	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	5, 742	5, 562	180	.9	1.0	.3
Disorderly conduct	44, 299	38, 480	5, 819	6.9	6.7	8.5
Drunkenness	150, 768	137, 883	12, 885	23.3	23.9	18.7
Vagrancy	36, 951	29, 348	7, 603	5.7	5.1	11.0
Gambling	12, 964	12, 061	903	2.0	2.1	1.3
Suspicion	42, 971	38, 452	4, 519	6.7	6.7	6.6
Not stated	4, 570	3, 903	667	.7	.7	1.0
All other offenses	29, 484	24, 142	5, 342	4.6	4.2	7.8

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age

During 1946, and for the first time since 1938, age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests. Age 19 was first during the years 1939–41 and during the years 1942–43 age 18 stood out in first place. During the last two war years, 1944–45, more persons aged 17 were arrested than any other age group. For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1946 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
21	30, 159
22	29, 035
23	27, 585
24	25, 436
20	24, 539

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 23, 19, and 24 in that order.

During the past 10 years for males and females combined the age groups predominated in the order indicated in the following tabulation:

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
22	21	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	21
21	22	18	21	18	19	17	18	18	22
23	23	22	22	21	21	19	19	21	23
19	18	21	18	20	20	22	21	22	24
18	19	23	23	23	22	20	22	19	20

As a group, males under 21 arrested in 1946 showed little change from 1945 (+1.6 percent) while females in this age group declined 33.1 percent, but even so the number of girls under 21 arrested in 1946 (13,542) exceeded the 1941 figure by 40 percent, while males under 21 (95,245) fell short of the 1941 total by 5.8 percent. In this connection it may be remembered that the rise in juvenile crime among girls during the early war years was much more pronounced than the increase in the arrests of males under 21, and despite a 10.6 percent decrease in arrests of females under 21 during 1945 and the marked decline in 1946, the frequency of arrests for females in this lower age group was still at an unusually high level as compared with the last peacetime year.

During 1946, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 108,787, consitituting 16.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 112,215 (17.3 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 221,002 (34.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 103,725 (16.1 percent). The resultant total is 324,727 (50.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1946 there were 154,234 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 48,586 (31.5 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1946 34.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 60.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 46.0 percent of those charge with larceny, and 74.6 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (51.5 percent) of all crimes against property during 1946 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

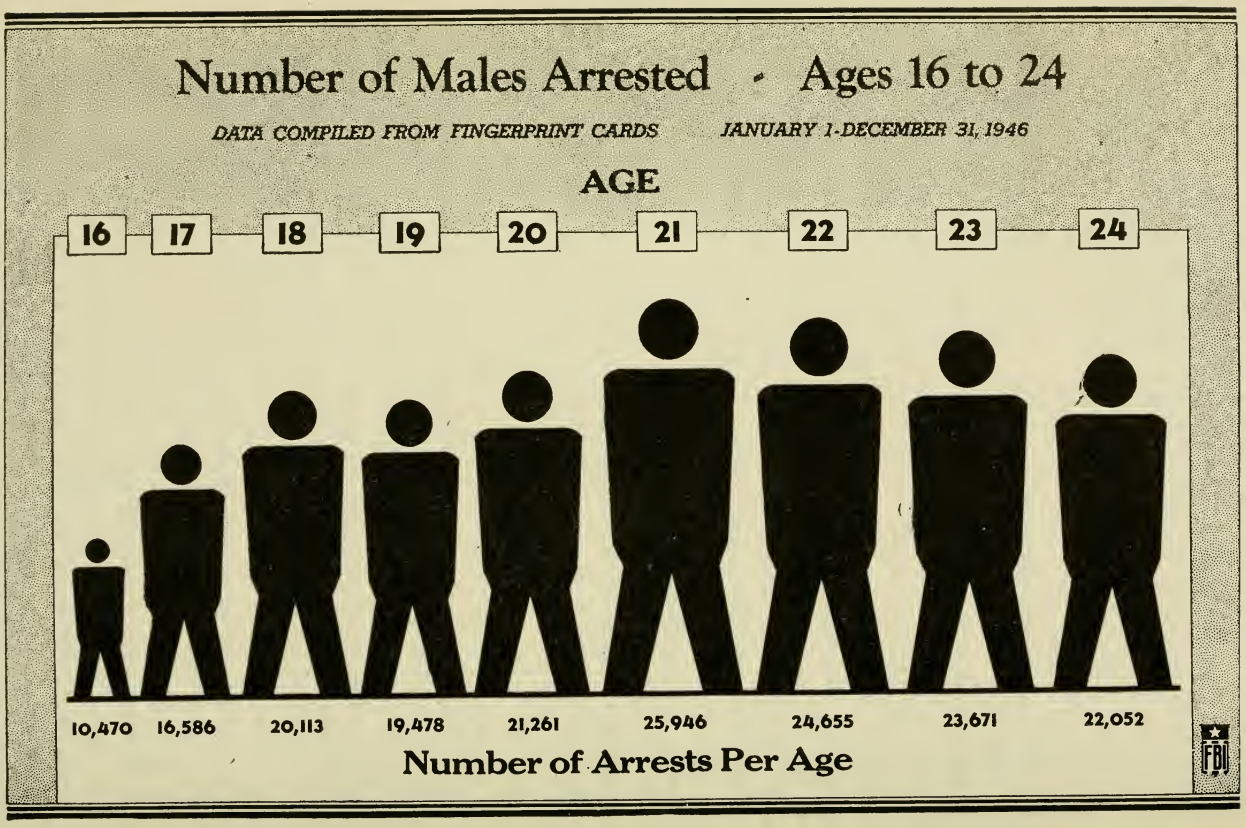
Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1946
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
10,470
16,586
20,113
19,478
21,261
25,946
24,655
23,671
22,052
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 44.—*Arrests by age groups, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total, all ages	Age																	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not known
Total	**645,430**	**3,953**	**4,202**	**11,461**	**18,217**	**23,417**	**22,998**	**24,539**	**30,159**	**29,035**	**27,585**	**25,436**	**103,725**	**83,956**	**74,250**	**58,718**	**43,573**	**58,772**	**1,435**
Criminal homicide	6,480	31	38	82	105	155	192	205	290	268	279	266	1,137	964	824	552	438	627	27
Robbery	18,980	60	114	495	794	1,319	1,326	1,258	1,422	1,320	1,184	1,056	3,675	2,168	1,311	739	402	301	36
Assault	51,283	62	92	375	709	1,202	1,365	1,681	2,237	2,254	2,308	2,199	9,824	8,084	6,830	4,674	3,225	4,088	74
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	1,185	955	2,493	2,902	2,808	2,161	1,928	1,894	1,781	1,663	1,364	4,963	3,286	2,290	1,499	889	877	65
Larceny—theft	56,718	837	684	1,883	2,947	3,400	2,923	2,807	2,985	2,810	2,564	2,267	8,669	6,260	5,227	3,956	2,847	3,553	99
Auto theft	20,452	350	570	1,567	1,948	2,325	1,907	1,663	1,641	1,266	1,118	908	2,754	1,163	665	330	140	101	36
Embezzlement and fraud	12,787	13	22	67	161	245	314	306	413	483	458	481	2,330	2,068	1,772	1,370	1,022	1,233	29
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,198	12	13	51	107	135	121	130	112	117	123	132	492	459	396	283	205	307	3
Arson	709	6	5	23	31	24	20	16	29	35	28	17	92	98	72	71	58	82	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,387	26	30	98	203	256	276	266	325	327	330	266	1,169	912	644	542	355	356	6
Rape	8,308	31	48	211	354	499	502	513	567	461	473	479	1,535	919	668	382	236	418	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,251	3	8	41	117	298	379	375	625	714	696	599	2,185	1,484	1,132	700	423	451	21
Other sex offenses	16,256	31	33	133	242	520	552	647	833	872	781	736	3,013	2,306	1,774	1,271	916	1,574	22
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	1	2	9	33	93	103	106	131	141	126	126	520	409	319	272	202	211	3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	12,065	14	29	249	403	480	509	574	712	626	650	576	2,271	1,590	1,297	828	549	693	15
Offenses against family and children	11,327	1	2	8	34	70	137	200	302	354	408	438	2,616	2,518	1,846	1,162	703	514	14
Liquor laws	7,086	5	12	30	71	130	149	187	228	206	224	219	1,130	1,080	1,019	795	629	947	25
Driving while intoxicated	30,960	4	11	41	110	262	445	767	1,181	1,211	1,206	1,198	5,356	4,806	4,465	3,786	2,666	3,394	51
Road and driving laws	6,544	1	7	56	146	252	295	396	497	441	402	362	1,266	879	597	379	239	315	14
Parking violations	81			2	2		2	1	3	4	1	4	10	13	14	5	8	11	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,742	4	14	55	139	244	236	310	373	330	323	301	1,091	757	579	353	285	332	16
Disorderly conduct	44,299	68	114	361	869	1,389	1,669	1,925	2,509	2,454	2,263	1,991	7,802	5,894	4,992	3,623	2,619	3,691	66
Drunkenness	150,678	28	64	237	723	1,465	2,122	2,848	4,385	4,368	4,415	4,325	19,742	20,118	22,546	21,083	17,133	24,779	387
Vagrancy	36,951	66	118	538	1,268	1,923	1,701	1,675	1,945	1,974	1,732	1,479	5,496	4,073	3,624	3,172	2,279	3,724	164
Gambling	12,964	10	11	43	73	133	124	155	271	298	321	359	1,936	2,375	2,143	1,714	1,343	1,629	26
Suspicion	42,971	382	433	982	2,170	2,197	1,943	2,093	2,493	2,335	2,095	2,011	7,355	5,083	4,035	2,854	2,044	2,334	132
Not stated	4,570	6	16	45	80	158	135	166	205	209	198	169	736	654	607	406	331	426	23
All other offenses	29,484	716	757	1,286	1,476	1,435	1,390	1,341	1,551	1,376	1,216	1,108	4,560	3,536	2,562	1,917	1,387	1,804	66

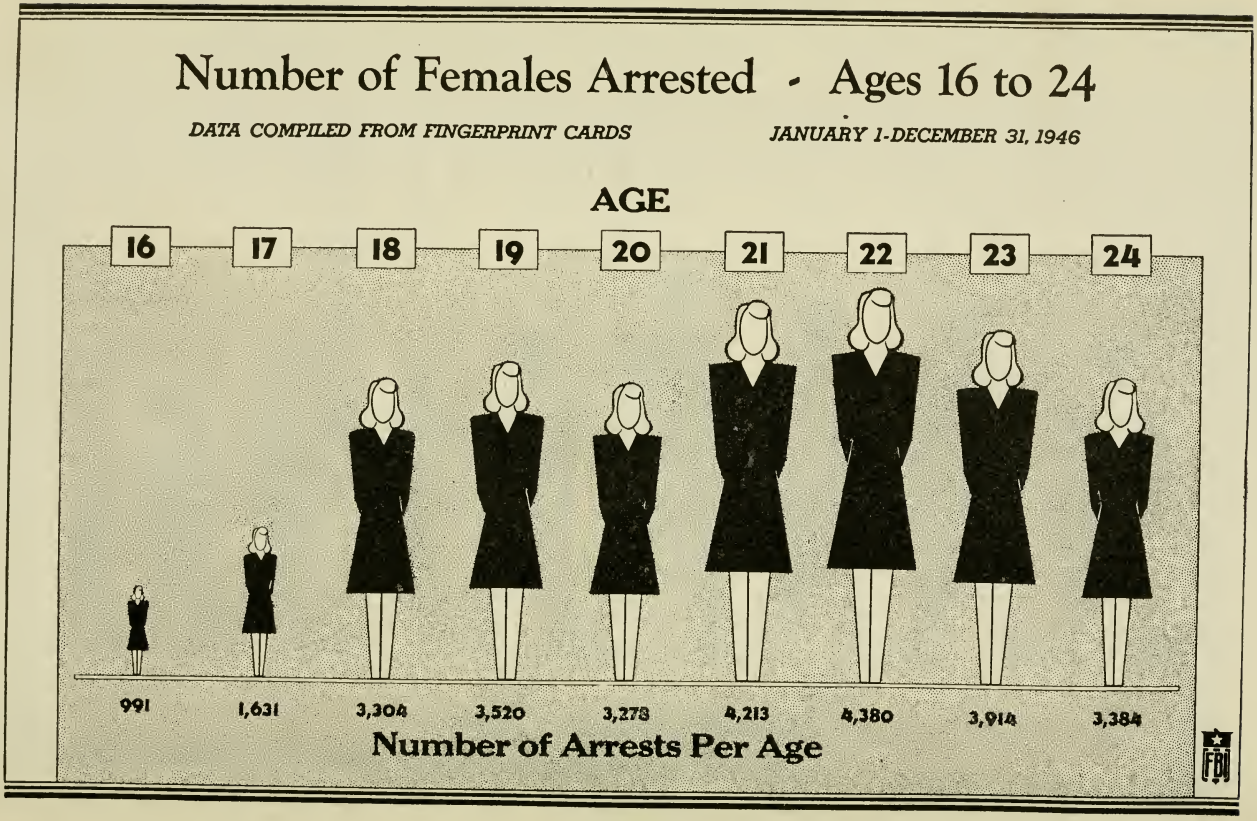
Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1946
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
991
1,631
3,304
3,520
3,278
4,213
4,380
3,914
3,384
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 18.

TABLE 45.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	**645,431**	**37,833**	**108,787**	**221,002**	**5.9**	**16.9**	**34.2**
Criminal homicide	6,480	256	808	1,911	4.0	12.5	29.5
Robbery	18,980	1,463	5,366	10,348	7.7	28.3	54.5
Assault	51,283	1,238	5,486	14,484	2.4	10.7	28.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	7,535	14,432	21,134	21.5	41.2	60.4
Larceny—theft	56,718	6,351	15,481	26,107	11.2	27.3	46.0
Auto theft	20,452	4,435	10,330	15,263	21.7	50.5	74.6
Embezzlement and fraud	12,787	263	1,128	2,963	2.1	8.8	23.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,198	183	569	1,053	5.7	17.8	32.9
Arson	709	65	125	234	9.2	17.6	33.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,387	357	1,155	2,403	5.6	18.1	37.6
Rape	8,308	644	2,158	4,138	7.8	26.0	49.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,251	169	1,221	3,855	1.6	11.9	37.6
Other sex offenses	16,256	439	2,158	5,380	2.7	13.3	33.1
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	45	347	871	1.6	12.4	31.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	12,065	695	2,258	4,822	5.8	18.7	40.0
Offenses against family and children	11,327	45	452	1,954	.4	4.0	17.3
Liquor laws	7,086	118	584	1,461	1.7	8.2	20.6
Driving while intoxicated	30,960	166	1,640	6,436	.5	5.3	20.8
Road and driving laws	6,544	210	1,153	2,855	3.2	17.6	43.6
Parking violations	81	4	7	19	4.9	8.6	23.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,742	212	1,002	2,329	3.7	17.5	40.6
Disorderly conduct	44,299	1,412	6,395	15,612	3.2	14.4	35.2
Drunkenness	150,788	1,052	7,487	24,980	.7	5.0	16.6
Vagrancy	36,951	1,990	7,289	14,419	5.4	19.7	39.0
Gambling	12,964	137	549	1,798	1.1	4.2	13.9
Suspicion	42,971	3,967	10,200	19,134	9.2	23.7	44.5
Not stated	4,570	147	606	1,387	3.2	13.3	30.4
All other offenses	29,484	4,235	8,401	13,652	14.4	28.5	46.3

TABLE 46.—*Arrests, selected age groups, 1937–46, males*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total [1]	Under 18	18–20	21–24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18–20	21–24	25 and over
1937	484,177	31,218	56,146	79,266	316,866					
1938	516,596	33,907	63,850	86,369	331,931	+6.7	+8.6	+13.7	+9.0	+4.8
1939	533,102	36,097	65,507	83,603	347,263	+3.2	+6.5	+2.6	−3.2	+4.6
1940	557,083	33,111	64,810	81,766	376,895	+4.5	−8.3	−1.1	−2.2	+8.5
1941	572,769	34,408	66,689	75,175	395,562	+2.8	+3.9	+2.9	−8.1	+5.0
1942	515,635	33,746	63,672	62,376	355,257	−10.0	−1.9	−4.5	−17.0	−10.2
1943	411,642	41,643	48,346	46,649	274,642	−20.2	+23.4	−24.1	−25.2	−22.7
1944	405,379	40,892	44,234	48,817	271,165	−1.5	−1.8	−8.5	+4.6	−1.3
1945	459,708	44,667	49,083	58,623	306,932	+13.4	+9.2	+11.0	+20.1	+13.2
1946	576,689	34,393	60,852	96,324	383,866	+25.4	−23.0	+24.0	+64.3	+25.1

[1] Total figures include arrests age unknown.

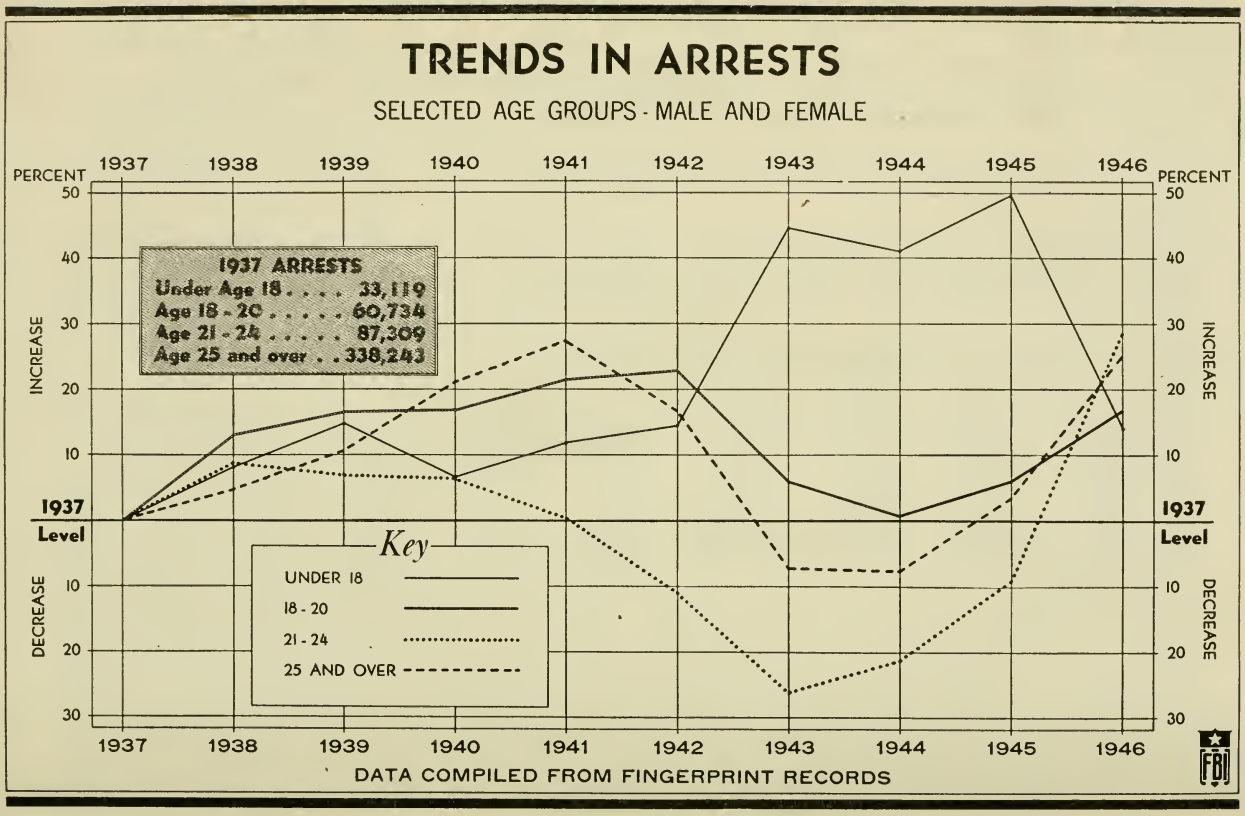
TRENDS IN ARRESTS
SELECTED AGE GROUPS - MALE AND FEMALE
PERCENT
1937 ARRESTS
Under Age 18 33,119
Age 18 - 20 60,734
Age 21 - 24 87,309
Age 25 and over . . 338,243
INCREASE
DECREASE
1937 Level
Key
UNDER 18
18 - 20
21 - 24
25 AND OVER
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946
50 40 30 20 10
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS
FBI

FIGURE 19.

TABLE 47.—*Arrests, selected age groups, 1937–46, females*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total [1]	Under 18	18–20	21–24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18–20	21–24	25 and over
1937	35,976	1,901	4,588	8,043	21,377					
1938	37,780	1,897	4,771	8,540	22,527	+5.0	−0.2	+4.0	+6.2	+5.4
1939	43,818	1,946	5,307	9,748	26,734	+16.0	+2.6	+11.2	+14.1	+18.7
1940	51,950	2,221	6,156	11,147	32,369	+18.6	+14.1	+16.0	+14.4	+21.1
1941	57,799	2,662	7,013	12,495	35,480	+11.3	+19.9	+13.9	+12.1	+9.6
1942	70,353	4,176	10,892	15,290	39,877	+21.7	+56.9	+55.3	+22.4	+12.4
1943	79,122	6,241	16,051	17,795	38,942	+12.5	+49.4	+47.4	+16.4	−2.3
1944	83,600	5,798	16,838	19,849	41,050	+5.7	−7.1	+4.9	+11.5	+5.4
1945	84,144	4,899	15,347	20,780	43,060	+.7	−15.5	−8.9	+4.7	+4.9
1946	68,742	3,440	10,102	15,891	39,128	−18.3	−29.8	−34.2	−23.5	−9.1

[1] Total figures include arrests age unknown.

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 645,431 arrest records examined, 350,066 (54.2 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 56.1 and for females the percentage was 39.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 56.4 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1946 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 56.6 percent and for females 54.4 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 19,793, members of the white race represented 478,211 of the 645,431 arrest records received, while 159,172 were Negroes, 5,700 were Indians, 432 Chinese, 140 Japanese and 1,776 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—*Percentage of persons arrested with previous fingerprint records, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	77.6	Disorderly conduct	48.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	65.7	All other offenses	47.9
Vagrancy	63.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	47.7
Drunkenness	62.9	Offenses against family and children	47.4
Embezzlement and fraud	62.7	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	46.4
Robbery	61.0	Prostitution and commercialized vice	45.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	57.4	Rape	44.8
Larceny—theft	54.9	Criminal homicide	42.3
Assault	51.7	Driving while intoxicated	42.1
Gambling	51.5	Parking violations [1]	42.0
Auto theft	50.8	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	40.6
Liquor laws	50.1	Other sex offenses	39.2
Suspicion	50.0	Violation of road and driving laws	33.5
Arson	48.8		

[1] Only 81 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 49.—*Arrests by race, 1946*

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	**645,431**	**478,211**	**159,172**	**5,700**	**432**	**140**	**1,776**
Criminal homicide	6,480	3,559	2,871	23	5	2	20
Robbery	18,980	11,503	7,318	91	16	3	49
Assault	51,283	29,173	21,662	246	19	7	176
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	24,936	9,796	172	11	6	82
Larceny—theft	56,718	38,431	17,862	278	16	5	126
Auto theft	20,452	17,199	3,046	171	1	4	31
Embezzlement and fraud	12,787	10,986	1,732	37	6	1	25
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,198	2,157	1,023	7	3		8
Arson	709	533	163	8	2		3
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,387	5,365	955	52	2	2	11
Rape	8,308	5,887	2,313	59	5	2	42
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,251	6,401	3,719	97	7	1	26
Other sex offenses	16,256	13,332	2,801	70	11	5	37
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	1,773	903	7	96	4	24
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	12,065	5,949	6,010	33	10	2	61
Offenses against family and children	11,327	9,565	1,713	35		1	13
Liquor laws	7,086	4,311	2,702	49	7	2	15
Driving while intoxicated	30,980	28,018	2,629	222	4	8	79
Road and driving laws	6,544	5,235	1,276	24	2	3	4
Parking violations	81	63	18				
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,742	4,238	1,459	27	1	1	16
Disorderly conduct	44,299	32,118	11,736	326	11	13	95
Drunkenness	150,788	126,147	21,449	2,771	25	10	366
Vagrancy	36,951	28,187	8,197	430	15	9	113
Gambling	12,964	6,017	6,645	10	92	37	163
Suspicion	42,971	30,487	12,173	208	13	2	88
Not stated	4,570	3,438	1,039	62	4		27
All other offenses	29,484	23,203	5,962	185	48	10	76

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufac-

turing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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